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BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the fifth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1854.....NO. 49.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2	insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3	do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3	months, without change,	3 00
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Do.	do.	12	do. do. do.	8 00
Do.	do.	6	do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do.	12	do. do. do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first
Advertisements upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C., Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DUPRE. D. DUPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞ Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk's Store, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

GABRIEL HOLMES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞ Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington,* 48-tf
August 5, 1853.

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,
WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & BACKER:
WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR, JOHN H. BACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)
WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.
All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.
Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.
He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.
Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.
Reference:—Mr. JOHM CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.
Feb. 16, 1854—34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.

JAMES DAWSON,
Next door to Foyle & Hart,
RESPECTFULLY informs Ladies wishing to purchase DRESS GOODS or EMBROIDERIES, or DRY GOODS of any description, if they will favor him with a call he will show them as rich, fashionable and cheap an assortment as ever was exhibited in this place. He has but one price, and that is marked in plain figures on every article.
April 20th, 1854.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. st, 853. 52-tf

LAST CALL.
IT is very desirable to settle up the few remaining accounts due me *this day*—all those interested will please give the matter their personal attention and very much oblige
C. MYERS,
July 21] Hat Emporium, No. 1 Granite Row.

General Notices.

BUILDING HARDWARE AND TOOL STORE
EXCLUSIVELY.
The Largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S.
WM. M. M'CLURE & BRO., *No.* 287 *Market St., above 7th, Philadelphia.* Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail if desired. Hot air Registers and Ventilators, at Factory prices.
Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, can write to M'CLURE & BROTHER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.
All orders put up under the the immediate supervision of the firm. ☞ CALL AND SEE US.
March 3d, 1854 26-6m

$25 REWARD.

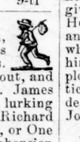
RUNAWAY on the night of the 12th inst., from the subscriber, near Fair Bluff, in Columbus county, a negro man named SANDES—about thirty years of age; about 5 feet 10 inches high; rather stout built; copper colored; had large whiskers, when he left, but may have since taken them off; had a scar on his left leg, just above the ancle. He was purchased of Mr. John Slocumb; of Wayne county, near Goldsboro', and will probably make his way to, or be found lurking about that place, as he has a wife at Mr. Samuel Smith's, in that neighborhood. The above reward will be paid for his return to the subscriber, or for his lodgment in any Jail so he can get him.
JOHN COLEY.
Columbus co, July 21st, 1854 46-tf

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS.
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

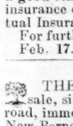
$150 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Fifty Dollars for either, or One Hundred Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

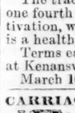
20 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber's or in any Jail in the State; *either* of the following named negro fellows, viz: ABRAM, STEPHEN, and ROBERT. The two first are owned by Mr. Fred'k Swann and formerly belonged to Dan'l Fleming, Esq.
Abram is rather small in statue, thin visage, and walks at times a little lame, is about 40 years old. Stephen is rather stout, has a great deal of hair about his face, is about 40 years old, and we are inclined to think will attempt to make his way to Chapel Hill, where he has a wife belonging to Mr. George Moore. Robert is a short, stout negro, has rather a down cast look, and is lame in his left leg, is about 50 years old; when last seen had on an old white hat (slightly brown from age,) he may be lurking about Mr. John Hall's plantation, Brunswick county, where he has a wife, he is owned by Mrs Langdon. CUTLAR & PIERCE.
May 5, '54 d2t—36-tf

FOR SALE,

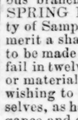
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Lands in Duplin county for sale, six miles east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, immediately on the road leading from Fayetteville to New-Berne, two miles from Kenansville, and within one mile of one of the best schools in the State.
The tract contains two hundred and sixty-five acres, about one fourth of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling and necessary out-houses. It is a healthy situation.
Terms easy. For particulars, apply to J. B. Kelley, Esq., at Kenansville, or to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
March 10—27-tf] DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, '854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent,* 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
April 7, 1854. 181-tf

CHILDREN'S SHOES.
A LARGE and handsome assortment, received this morning, and for sale by JONES & GARDNER.
May 24th, 1854.

General Notices.

300 BBLS Mess Pork,
20 hhds Western Bacon—sides and shoulders,
50 bbls Sugar—various grades,
50 boxes Candy—assorted qualities; soap, Candles, &c. &c., just received from New York and Baltimore, and for sale low for cash, by B. F. GRADY,
July 7 44-tf North Water Street.

50 bbls Rectified Whiskey daily expected per schr. Lizzie Russel, from Baltimore, and for sale low for cash by B. F. GRADY,
July 7 44-tf North Water Street.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the Site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having been appointed, at March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, an INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, respectfully offers his services to those having business in his line, pledging himself to attend to such business promptly and with fidelity. WM. L. JACOBS.
Wilmington, April 21, 1854 33-6m

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having entered into a co-partnership for the execution of HOUSE, SHIP and SIGN PAINTING, solicit a share of public patronage, and will give prompt attention to any orders with which they may be favored.
☞ Shop over Mr. T. Lucas' Tin Shop, on Dock street.
L. F. BUNN,
JOHN I. BLANEY.
March 14th, 1854 28-6m—160-3t

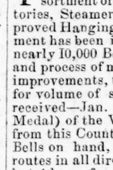
TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Gentleman who can give the best references as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Wholesale Grocery, or as Overseer on a plantation, or to superintend hands in any way. Apply to L. M. Williams; or at THIS OFFICE.
May 10, 1854—209-d1w wtf.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER forewarns all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, making surveys, chopping or defacing of trees, or trespassing in any way whatever, upon any of his lands situated in the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, or Onslow. The Law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JOHN JAMES.
New Hanover county, N. C., May 26, 1854 6mw*

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantation, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS,
May 19, '54.—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.



FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL-STONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

CAROLINA HOTEL,
BROWN & VINCENT, Proprietors.
The Largest, most pleasantly situated Hotel in the City of Wilmington, corner of Market and Second streets, only a short distance from the Car Depot and Steamboat Landings.

THE traveling public are respectfully notified that the CAROLINA HOTEL, having changed hands, has been thoroughly renovated throughout, which makes it the most desirable House in town.
The Proprietors are confident that they can give general satisfaction, and no exertions will be spared, on their part, to render the stay of their guests agreeable.
The Table will be supplied with the choicest articles, selected from this and the adjacent Markets, by one of the best of Caterers.
The BAR is furnished with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars, selected expressly for the Hotel.
Passengers by the Cars and Boats will find their two Omnibusses in attendance on their arrival.
July 21st, 1854 46-4t

TOBACCO, SEGARS & SNUFF
At Wholesale and Retail,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET, (*South Side,*) where you can find a large and complete assortment of the above, at prices to suit buyers. Among which are La Norma, La India Cuba, Yara, Rio Hondo, Havana, Sagua, Principies, Esculapios, Pantillos, and various other Brands of Superior Cigars.
Also, Lowery's Extra, Stag, Mayo Cabell, Cousin Sally, Billy Bowlegs, Southern Belle, Constellation, Excelsior Gold Leaf, Yellow Bank, Lorillard's, and other Brands and manufacturers of extra Chewing Tobacco.
Roome's Honey Dew, Garrett's, Lorillard's, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuffs.
Cigar Cases, Segar Tubes, Pipes, Virginia, Maryland and New York Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c
Proprietors of Hotels, Groceries, and all others who love a "Good article of the Weed" are invited to call and examine, prices and qualities. J VAN SICKLE.
Wilmington, May 11, '54 2wd-wft

NOW RECEVING and for sale low by the Subscribers,
15 bbls. Mess Pork;
10 hhds. Western Bacon;
4000 lbs. N. C., do;
20 bbls Crackers;
20 boxes do;
30 bags Rio Coffee;
15 do. Laguria do;
10 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar;
July 21. 1854 UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. 2-tf
September 6th, 1853.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
FOR THE CURE OF
Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.
IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been for years used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

Certificates.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll;
BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1853.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried everything that I had seen used, but with little success; and after using enough to start twenty-five Homœopathic M. Ds., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me most effectually.
Yours, truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonsful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE; New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, '51.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfull, &c. J. B. SEAVY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26, 1851.
MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarhoea or Bowel Complaints, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.
I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 14th, 1854 240-1m-taw-41-6m

Schools.

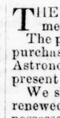
CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE 3d Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 7th day of August next.
The principal is now on a tour north, for the purpose of purchasing a complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus; also to make such additions to our present Library as the advancement of the pupils require.
We shall thus be enabled to open the next session with renewed facilities for imparting knowledge, and such as are possessed by but few institutions of the kind in our country.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, June 22, 1854 42-tf

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.
THE next session will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the last Friday in November. Students will be charged from time of entering to the close of the session. No abate-ment of tuition fees will be allowed, except in cases of protracted sickness, or at the option of the Principal. WM. ROBINSON.
Goldsboro, June 2, 1854. 39-tf

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE UNION ASSOCIATION being desirous of establishing one or more Primary Schools of high order within the bounds.
Therefore, all who may feel an interest in the location of these schools, will please address Benj. Oliver, Mount Olive, Wayne county, who will give particulars.
CHAS. D. ELLIS, Secretary.
June 2d, 1854 39-tf

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THIS Institution commences its second session under the new organization, on the 1st day of May, and will close the last day of November, 1854.
Rev'd James H. Brent, A. B., President, with a full and competent faculty. $70 00 per session will cover the entire expense for Tuition and Board in the Collegiate course, and $100 will entitle to the full course and all the ornamental branches. $60 will cover the expenses for Board and Tuition in the Primary Department. Ornamental branches extra at the usual charge. Half payable in advance.
The Board of Stockholders have taken great pains in procuring facilities for giving a thorough education, and solicit a liberal share of patronage. Students received any time.
For particular information address the President of the Faculty, or the subscriber. WM. K. LANE,
Pres't. Board Stockholders.
May 5th, 1854 35-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.
Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
Dec. 17, 1853. 87-t20j—16-1y

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Duplin county, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of LEWIS, aged about 22 years, spare built, black complexion, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Jackson May, of Nash county, N. C. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases. JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailor.
Kenansville, N. C., July 24th, 1854 47-tf

TO THE LADIES.
KAHNWEILER & BRO., respectfully inform the Ladies of Wilmington, and the adjoining country, and their numerous customers, that they are selling off their Summer Stock at reduced prices, so as to make room for their LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, imported by themselves direct from the Manufacturing places in Europe. Persons that are in want of goods, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as great inducements will be offered to close their Summer Stock.
Also, in addition to their large stock of Fancy Dress and Staple Goods, you will find a good assortment of Superior READY MADE CLOTHING to suit all ages. All will be sold at Reduced Prices. Wholesale buyers are particularly invited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere, as it will be to their advantage to buy of us.
July 27th, 1854 47-1m

TRAVELING HATS AND CAPS.—Gentlemen's Wide Awake, Ingraham, Napoleon the 3rd, Young America, and various other styles soft Hats, suitable for traveling. The Wide Awake Hat is especially recommended as being light, cool, soft and pleasant,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1854.

North Carolina Again Democratic.

We feel, at length, justified in announcing the election of Thomas Bragg, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Governor, in this State. This much we consider as *certain*, sufficient returns having been received to place the result beyond a doubt. Further returns must determine the exact majority. It may be over two thousand, but we do not think it will.—It cannot be under one thousand. However, that is a matter which we await with commendable patience, now that the main fact is determined. Taking into consideration all the circumstances—the style of electioneering adopted, and the unparalleled exertions made, by Gen. Dockery and his friends, we look upon this as even a more decisive proof of the Democratic character of the State, than the election of Governor Reid. If our opponents have failed to carry the State this time, there is very little prospect for them again for a considerable period.

It seems to be conceded, and may, indeed, be looked upon as certain, that the Democrats will have a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot. That majority will necessarily be small, not, we think, over ten; time and the returns must show. That there *will* be such a majority, we have no manner of doubt. During the week which has passed since the election, we have been cautious in the expression of any decided opinion as to the result, as we are always anxious to avoid misleading our readers, or giving occasion for hopes that the full returns may not sustain. Our present announcement may, we feel certain, be implicitly relied upon.

It is a clear democratic victory, carrying with it both Governor and Legislature, putting the *quietus* upon the Convention move, and securing the election of Democratic United States Senators; it is, certainly, as some of our jubilant cotemporaries would say, "Glory enough for one day!"

Several causes have contributed to the Democratic falling off in many of the strongest counties in this State. In New Hanover, the difficulty about the county election no doubt prevented many from going to the polls, and others who did go, from voting. Again, a handle was made against Mr. Bragg upon the internal improvement question. Groundless as this was, it had its effect in a section where the excitement upon that subject runs so high as it does in the South Eastern portion of North Carolina. To show how far this spirit goes, it is only necessary to remark, that from Goldsboro' to the S. C. line there are four roads projected, or in the course of construction, to reach the west. The Central Road at or near Goldsboro'; the proposed line from Fayetteville to Beaufort, via Clinton, Kenansville and Jacksonville; the proposed road from Bordeaux's Depot to Fayetteville; the road from Whiteville to Charlotte. Who will say that we have not schemes enough. On the whole, however, this district has done well. She has made a clear gain of two members in the Legislature, which more than makes up for some falling off in the Governor's vote.

The election for members to represent this County in the next Legislature is over, and as criminations or recriminations can do no good, we forbear remark upon the course of individuals; none, however, can be insensible to the injurious tendency of the state of things here, nor fail to perceive how it worked into the hands of our party opponents. Of the causes, personal or otherwise, which operated in some portions of the County to bring out opposition to Mr. Williams, we do not intend to speak; but it is evident that, here in town, an effort seemed to have been made, with the apparent purpose of depriving Wilmington of the member which party usage has conceded to her. What good end our whig friends, or most of them, could propose to themselves, by throwing out the only candidate from town, we are unable to see. The country precincts stood up in good faith to the town, and the ticket was secured.

There are many things to be pondered over, but time must elapse, and the excitement of the election have passed away before they can be profitably referred to.

The Kenansville Railroad Convention.

On the 22d day of last month, a Convention was held, in the town of Kenansville, Duplin county, for the purpose of taking measures with reference to a proposed Railroad, intended to run from Fayetteville to Beaufort, via Clinton, Kenansville, etc. Naturally supposing that the proceedings of the Convention would be sent to us, for publication, as those of other meetings have always been, we never dreamed of looking abroad for them, in the papers of other places, and did not, therefore, notice them, as they appeared in the Fayetteville Observer, of the 24th, which we find, on examination, that they did; they did not, therefore, appear in our paper of the 28th. Our next weekly paper—that of last week, and the only one upon which anything like neglect can fairly be charged—went to press on the day of election, which naturally engaged our attention, to the neglect of other matters. We publish the proceedings in question to day. Had they been received by us, as we expected they would have been, they would, of course, have appeared on the 28th, and no delay would have taken place; how the delay, since, has occurred, we have shown.

We make these remarks because of some movements gotten up, as we learn, with reference to this matter, by some parties in Duplin—and, perhaps, elsewhere—and for the purpose of placing it fairly before the public, as we understand that we, in common with the press of Wilmington generally, have been charged with illiberality, and with having neglected to publish these proceedings on account of a jealousy supposed to exist here against the proposed work. A review of our course for years—during which we have published as much, if not more matter of this character than any paper in the State, certainly more to our own, individual, pecuniary injury—might, we think, have saved us from this imputation; and will, now, we feel confident, be sufficient to convince every reflecting mind of the injustice which it does us. And, permit us to say to some who seem to take a pleasure as well as an active interest in representing this matter to our detriment, that we cannot but think it hard, that because, in the pressure of business, and in the crisis of an important election, with matters of a party character to attend to, which *could not be postponed*, we, for one week, accidentally neglected to publish proceedings which we were not even requested to publish, we should be denounced, and an excitement endeavored to be raised against us. The resolution of the Convention is that they [the proceedings] be published in "the Fayetteville and Salisbury papers," without a word of reference to any other paper. We cannot but regard this apparently ungenerous omission as purely accidental, and it certainly would have had no effect whatever in preventing our publishing matter of so much interest to a large number of our patrons along the line of the proposed Road. The "Journal" is, essentially, a *news*-paper; and it is the interest and the constant aim of its publishers to give every matter of importance to its readers, as a fair return for the price of subscription.

But let this matter pass. We trust that our explanation will be satisfactory, even to some of our irate *friends*. We would say a word, too, upon the position of Wilmington, in this connection. Her people are anxious, of course, for her advancement. They have staked heavily on the venture; but they have none of the dog-in the-manger notions attributed to them. They only want a fair chance. They are not foolish enough to suppose that they can force trade. They offer no factious opposition to other places or projects in their own State. We have published, here, lengthy Beaufort communications, from Onslow county and elsewhere, as our files will show. If Beaufort ever does have a chance, she and her friends may attribute it to the North Carolina direction given to improvements in this State, by the efforts and sacrifices of Wilmington. Wilmington is not ungrateful to her sister counties for the interest manifested on behalf of her River and Bar, nor does she forget the part taken by Duplin in holding the first meeting to send delegates to our Convention.

The Spanish Insurrection.

If there is any dependence to be placed in the various accounts from Europe, the present insurrection in Spain bids fair to terminate in the overthrow of the existing government, or, more properly speaking, in the overthrow of the existing administration of government; for the Monarchy is inseperable from an old Spaniard's idea of any government at all. Things can hardly be made worse, and possibly they may be made better. Espartero, the former Regent of Spain, and said to be the purest and ablest statesman in the Kingdom, is at the head of the movement, and with him are joined Gens. O'Donnell, Narvez, and others of wealth, position, and character. The avowed objects of the movement are to drive out the Camarilla, the junta of impure favorites and tyrannical ministers of the Queen—to provide against the injurious influence of the depraved Queen-mother, Christiana, by her perpetual banishment—to restore the Constitution of 1837—to provide for calling together the Cortez, or National Assembly, elected upon a liberal basis, and to guard against centralization, by securing the freedom and independence of the provincial assemblies.

How far these movements may tend to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba, by the United States, remains yet to be seen, although the prevailing impression seems to be in favor of such result. One of the immediate causes which led to the outbreak at this time, was the attempt of the government to exact a forced loan, showing how far financial embarrassments have contributed to the weakness of the authorities; and it is confidently asserted, that without some assistance in this respect, no party can sustain itself. Credit there is none, and no means exists of raising the funds save by a sale of Cuba to the United States. A short time will show how far the calculations predicated upon this state of things, are to be relied upon.

A negro man was killed on the track of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, this morning, a few minutes after six. The negro was lying immediately across the track, at a curve in the Road, near the residence of Gen. McRae. He was not seen in time to stop the train, which went over him, killing him immediately. He belonged to Mr. Brown, of Smithville. He was employed on board the steamboat *Zephyr*.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned, *sine die*, on Monday morning. Many of the members have already left for their homes. Mr. Badger, of this State, was at home on election day, attending to the interests of—Mr. Badger of this State.

ELECTION RETURNS.

CRAVEN.—Senate—Wood, dem. Commons—Chadwick and Green, whigs.

MECKLENBURG.—Senate—Walker, dem. Commons—Black and Myers, dems.

RANDOLPH.—Commons—Craven and Thornburg, whigs.

DAVIDSON.—Senate—Jno. W. Thomas, whig.—Commons—J. M. Leach and Henry E. Walser, whigs

ALAMANCE.—Commons—Giles Mebane, whig, and J. W. Lancaster, dem.

WILKES.—Commons—Carmichael and Cook, whigs

SURRY.—Commons—Whitlock, dem.

GREENE.—Commons—B. F. Williams, whig.

CHOWAN.—Commons—Badham, dem.

FORSYTHE.—Senate—Martin, dem. Commons—Flynt and Waugh, dems

ROWAN AND DAVIE.—Senate—Col. John A. Lillington, whig.

WILKES, IREDELL, AND ALEXANDER.—Senate—Col. A. Mitchell whig.

SURRY, YADKIN, AND ASHE.—Senate—Bower, dem.

RANDOLPH AND ALAMANCE.—Senate—Dr. Wm. B. Love, whig

North Carolina Election—Vote for Governor.

[NOTE.—There are several new counties, the vote of which has heretofore been counted with that of the old counties from which they had been formed. The new counties are, McDowell, counted with Burke; Catawba and Gaston, counted with Lincoln; Alamance, counted with Orange; Forsythe, counted with Stokes; Watauga, counted with Ashe; Union, counted with Anson; and Mecklenburg and Yadkin, counted with Surry. Under the new appointments these counties vote seperately.]

COUNTIES.	1852.		1854.	
	Reid.	Kerr.	Bragg	Dockery.
Alamance			696	597
Anson	513	1088	255	902
Ashe	916	551	556	666
Alexander	230	361	235	441
Burke	489	1216		m395
Bertie	420	527	410	490
Bladen	631	358	620	426
Beaufort	554	847	572	910
Buncombe	684	946		
Brunswick	271	343	maj. 19	
Cumberland	1388	783	1461	961
Cabarrus	441	714	425	642
Catawba				
Cherokee	551	540		
Chowan	228	249	288	245
Craven	698	597	638	599
Currituck	603	178		
Caswell	1013	270	1007	220
Camden	122	188		
Carteret	392	111		
Chatham	980	995	1017	1137
Clevaveland	870	305		
Columbus	443	198		
Caldwell	196	600	512	304
Duplin	1072	190	1060	295
Davidson	746	951	679	1292
Davie	345	490		m260
Edgecombe	1425	104	1404	155
Forsythe			897	802
Franklin	721	341	713	338
Gaston				
Gates	406	333	maj. 55	
Greene	361	347		
Guilford	480	1524	533	1615
Granville	1063	1005	1078	995
Hertford	246	360	237	306
Halifax	541	551	584	551
Hyde	408	368		
Haywood	551	368		
Henderson	340	762		
Iredell	393	1035	39	1256
Johnston	883	733	1034	827
Jones	240	214		
Jackson				
Lincoln	1934	680	573	296
Lenoir	459	267	394	276
Mecklenburg	1421	721	1023	652
Macon	432	451		
Martin	676	260		
Montgomery	209	706	145	741
Moore	646	615	605	752
Madison	168	278		
McDowell				
New Hanover	1342	350	1109	424
Nash	1030	81	1115	95
Northampton	586	504	641	492
Orange	1796	1528	963	1080
Onslow	696	167	596	238
Pasquotank	247	453	331	494
Pitt	649	636	725	708
Person	550	341		
Perquimons	312	347		
Rutherford	506	1106		
Robeson	760	693	782	679
Richmond	194	624		
Randolph	439	1279	403	1378
Rockingham	1072	356	1036	317
Rowan	712	776	932	976
Surry	1376	1206	796	464
Stokes	1481	1132		
Sampson	905	5 9	880	599
Stanley	80	896	95	800
Tyrrell	114	282		
Union				
Wilkes	393	1345	325	1271
Washington	297	247		m143
Wake	1561	1102	1541	1180
Watauga			1145	304
Warren	697	162	754	163
Wayne	1196	283	1145	304
Yadkin				
Yancy	694	336		
	48,484	42,993		
	42,993			
	5,491			

The Kenansville Convention.

A very large number of Delegates from the counties of Onslow, Duplin, Sampson and Cumberland, assembled in the Court House in the town of Kenansville, in pursuance of previous notice, on Saturday last, 22d inst.

On motion of Maj. Owen R. Kenan, the Convention was called to order, and Edward L. Winslow, Esq., of Cumberland, was selected to preside as President.

On motion of David Reid, Esq., Patrick Murphy, Esq., of Sampson, Jasper Etheridge, esq., of Onslow, James Pearsall, Esq., of Duplin, and Jas. G. Cook, Esq., of Cumberland, were requested to officiate as Vice-Presidents.

On motion of Wm. E. Hill, Esq., Josiah Johnson, of Sampson, and Stephen Graham, of Duplin, were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Convention being thus organized, the President, in a very able and eloquent manner, addressed the Convention at length on the importance of constructing a main trunk line of Railroad from Beaufort Harbor to the Tennessee line, via Fayetteville and Salisbury, and enforced the idea that in doing so, capital would concentrate at the terminus in the East, a large city be built up, and the commercial independence of the state achieved. North Carolina would then be enabled to ship through her own ports, her own mineral and agricultural productions, to the markets of the world.

On motion of Maj. Owen R. Kenan, that the President appoint a committee, consisting of two persons from each delegation, to prepare resolutions for the action of this Convention—whereupon the following gentlemen were named: D. G. McRae, Robert K. Bryan, T. R. Underwood, Patrick Murphy, Wm. S. Devane, J. H. Foy, Harvey Cox, James Dickson, and Owen R. Kenan.

On motion of David Reid, Esq., the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the Convention re-assembled, when the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The interests of the State of North Carolina imperatively demand the full development of her commercial, agricultural and mineral resources; and whereas, this can only be effected by a liberal system of internal improvement; and whereas, in the common design of the citizens of the State to advance her interest no project *has been, or can be*, presented to their consideration, more earnestly called for by present necessity, or the future welfare of her people, than a direct and central line of Rail Road from Beaufort Harbor via Fayetteville to Salisbury, and thence west to the Tennessee line. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention recommend a liberal system of Internal Improvement on the part of the State of North Carolina, having in view the interest of the *whole State*.

Resolved, That Beaufort Harbor, from the healthiness of its location, its central position on the coast of the State, the depth of its water, and its security from storms, presents the most flattering inducements to the commerce of the world, as the natural outlet to the agricultural, manufacturing and mineral wealth of the State; and that it is the duty of the Legislature to foster and encourage every scheme, tending to increase the great advantages of its position, and that by so doing, in the language of the late Rev. Joseph Caldwell, she may evince her dilligence and care, to have "*this gem of the State* polished and unchased," that in years to come, it may "shine with increasing lustre upon the brow of her beauty."

Resolved, That this Convention heartily approve the suggestion of a general Internal Improvement Convention to be holden in the town of Salisbury on the last Wednesday in October next, and while expressing their willingness to co-operate with other sections in effecting the completion of other schemes, most especially commend, as emphatically a State project, a great central line of Railroad from Beaufort Harbor, via Jacksonville, Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, Salisbury, and thence West—to the attention of the Salisbury Convention, the earnest consideration of the people along the line, and to the patronage and aid of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the line of road from Beaufort harbor to Fayetteville, being a link in the great chain of Rail Road in which we of this Convention are directly interested, demands all our energies, and that it *can, must, and shall be built*.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Legislature, the importance of a full and complete development of the mineral wealth of the State, and especially commend to its fostering care, the speedy opening of the Coal Fields of Deep River, which, from its scientific explorations, have been ascertained to contain mines of inexhaustible wealth, which it would be folly in the State to overlook, and criminal to disregard.

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully suggest to those interested in this and all other projects tending to advance the interest and welfare of North Carolina, the propriety of meeting in Salisbury on the last Wednesday in October next, where the North and the South, the East and the West, in good fellowship and with common designs, may mutually agree and mutually determine upon a general plan of improvement, which will redound to the credit of the State, and the future welfare and prosperity of her people.

Resolved, That this Convention believe that the work of deepening the Bar at the mouth of Cape Fear River is a work in which every lover of the State should take a deep interest; that they think the General Government should accomplish that work; they had with satisfaction the late appropriation as indicating success, and they bid God-speed to their fellow-citizens of Wilmington, whose enterprise, energy and liberality is a bright example to the State.

Resolved, That a committee of three from each of the counties of Carteret, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson and Cumberland, be appointed to procure a charter from the next Legislature on as favorable terms as practicable to carry out the views of this Convention.

The following were appointed the committee under the last resolution, viz:

Sampson—A. Monk, John R. Beaman, Pat. Murphy.

Onslow—John A. Averitt, Jr., J. H. Foy, Jasper Etheridge.

Carteret—Dr. M. F. Arendell, Capt. Thomas Duncan, Wm. F. Bell.

Duplin—Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Gen. Wm. L. Hill.

Cumberland—E. L. Winslow, A. A. McKethan, James G. Cook.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Fayetteville and Salisbury papers.

Convention addressed by R. K. Bryan, D. G. McRae, W. E. Hill, Esq., Thomas Fuller, Thomas R. Underwood, James H. Foy, W. S. Devane.

The following is the arrangement by the Judges for the Fall Circuits:

Edenton,	Judge Dick.
Newbern,	" Caldwell.
Raleigh,	" Ellis.
Hillsborough,	" Bailey.
Wilmington.	" Manly.
Salisbury,	" Saunders.
Morganton,	" Settle's suc.

AN "AWFUL WHISPER."—For several days a rumor under the above head has been floating through our exchanges, that Madame Sontag and Signor Pozzolini came to their deaths by poison. The story was started by an Italian paper in New York, but it is of so monstrous a nature that little or no attention has been paid to it. The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette has the following positive remarks relative to the matter. Whether they are entitled to any consideration or not, time will disclose:

"We regret to say that we have the best of reasons to believe, that the "awful whisper" relating to Sontag and Pozzolini, which speaks of their deaths being caused by poison, is NOT a mere Italian invention, but has foundation in fact. From a friend, who arrived in the city to-day, we learn that in New York it is believed among musical people, that jealousy caused this act, and this belief is based upon information received direct from Mexico, which positively asserts that previous to her death, Sontag expressed a fear that she had been poisoned. It is also further stated by a gentleman in New York, that the bodies of both had been disinterred, and evidence found to settle the question beyond a doubt that both met an untimely death. Count Rossi was last heard of in St. Louis, and when he reaches New York this mystery will be cleared up. Did we not suppose there was truth in this vauge rumor, we should not give it publicity."

A Bachelor, at the celebration of the Fourth in Fitchburg, gave the following sentiment:

"*The Ladies.*—Sweet briers in the garden of life."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Czar Warlike in Speech, but Proposing an Armistice.

CONDITIONS OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

The Eastern War—The Czar Not Abating his Pretensions—Austria and the Hopes of Europe—No New Battle—Capture of a Russian Steamer—Breadstuffs—Cotton Firm, &c.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The steamer Arabia arrived at her wharf at 7 o'clock this evening, bringing bringing dates from Liverpool to the 29th ult.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—The news from the seat of War is very brief. The London Times says that it is evident the Czar will not abate his pretensions. His reply to Austria's final summons has not yet been published, but it is known to be haughty and unfavorable. The Austrian government says in the meantime, in general terms, that Austria will not disappoint the hopes of Europe.

Prussia shows daily less and less appearance of siding with the Western Powers. Mechlenberg was the only State of the German Bund not voting unanimously to adopt the Austro-Prussian alliance.

Prince Gortschakoff, owing to the Turkish movements, is withdrawing his centre on Bucharest, and his wings upon the Sereth line.

The Czar approves of Gortschakoff's plan of the campaign, and orders him to continue offensive operations.

There has been no fighting anywhere since last advices.

Omer Pasha has proclaimed an amnesty to the Wallachians.

From the Baltic we have nothing new. A small Russian war steamer, the Walza, was captured by the English squadron in the White Sea.

The Russian fleet is reported to have left Sebastapol, consequently the allied fleet left Baltschuck Bay on the 1st.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

The Emperor of Russia is reported to have said to the Austrian representative:—"Tell your master if he wishes war he shall have it, but probably neither he nor I shall see the end of it."

Prince Gortachakoff is confirmed in command of the Moldavian and Wallachian army.

Another account says that Russia has asked for an armistie, and that at a recent cabinet council at Vienna, Austria and Prussia decided that Russia must first leave the Principalities before the Czar's proposal can be considered.

Neutral ships may now leave any of the Russian blockaded ports.

Advices from Baro Sound to the 25th, states that there was then three ships there, and eight cruising between Hellingsfors and Cronstadt—the remainder were near Aland Island. No cholera reported in the fleet.

The Danish government refuses to allow the establishment of a cholera lazaretto for the allied forces.

Constantinople letters state that the Austrian internuncio expressed himself very strongly at Omer Pasha's presumption in crossing the Dannube after it had been agreed that the principalities should be occupied by Austria.

According to the Paris Patrie the Russians have completely evacuated the Drobudscha, and are fortifying Braillon in the strongest manner.

A French transport, with two millions on board for the use of the army in Turkey came in collision with a steamer off Malaga, and sunk with the treasure.

The Turkish Government has issued the further sum of 50,600.000 caimes, paper money.

ARRIVAL OF STAR OF THE WEST.

Fifteen Days Later from California.

Destructive Conflagrations in San Francisco, Sacramento, Columbia and Minnesota—loss over one Million of Dollars—Business of San Francisco—Immigration over the Plains—Highly Important from San Juan—The Town declared under Martial Law by a British Commander—Excitement in Jamaica, &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The steamer Star of the West arrived this morning, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 15th of July. Among the passengers are Col. Gray, returned from the survey of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad route through Texas, Chihuahua and Sonora, and Lieut. Williamson of the Topographical Engineers.

The Star of the West connected with the Sierra Nevada Mail steamer. The California sailed for Panama on the 15th with $1,300.000 in specie, of which $400.000 is consigned to Adams & Co.; $462-000 to Page & Bacon; 300.000 to Wells & Fargo, and $60 000 to Burgoyne & Co.

The Star of the West brings $66,300 on freight, and 450 passengers.

There was a great fire at San Francisco on the 11th It commenced at the Golden Gate Hotel, and destroyed the whole block bounded by Jackson, Davis, Front and Oregon streets. Also the third of the block bounded by the above and Washington streets, and half of two blocks bounded by Jackson, Davis, Drummond and Washington streets, divided by Oregon streets street; and several buildings on the corner of Jackson between Davis and Front street. The whole number of buildings destroyed was between sixty and seventy, eighteen of which were hotels or large boarding houses. The total loss is from $250,000 to $300,000.

On the 12th of July twelve blocks were partially or wholly destroyed at Sacramento City, bounded by Third, J, Fourth and K streets. It is estimated that two hundred buildings were destroyed, valued at half a million of dollars.

On the 10th of July nearly the whole town of Columbia, Calavaras county, was destroyed by fine. All was consumed bounded on Broadway, Fulton, State and Washington streets, except one fire proof building. The loss is estimated at $500,000, and was the work of an incendiary.

There is great diversity in the estimates of the different California papers about the losses by fire; one says that the Sacramento loss is only $400,000.

The whole town of Minnesota, in Nevada county, was burnt on the 8th of July, except three houses—loss $50,000.

The squatter excitement has nearly ceased.

The Mormons at San Bernardino in Los Angelos district, lost four hundred acres of wheat by fire.

Fourteen hundred acres of wheat were burnt in Luisirn and Vaca Valleys on the 7th of July, and twelve buildings were burnt at Senora on the 3d of July.

Business at San Francisco was improved notwithstanding the absence of arrivals from the Atlantic ports for sixteen successive days, the markets continue with a drooping tendency, and prices of nearly all articles were rather lower.

The mining accounts continue favorable, and crops from all parts of the State promised a highly favorable yield.

An excited discussion is going on between the divided ranks of the democratic party, whose convention met on the 18th. Both sections claimed a majority, and two sets of delegates were chosen in most of the counties.

Immigration over the plains has begun to come in, and stock was selling at Sacramento at low prices.

Twenty-two Mormons arrived at San Francisco from Salt Lake, on their way to the Sandwich Islands.

FROM SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.—Commander Jolley, of the British schooner Bermuda, has declared Greytown under martial law, and established a blockade of the port by the English ship of war Espiegle, and holds Punta Arenas. The commander says it is a part San Juan, and he will hold it as security until arrangement is made between the Governments.

The inhabitants of San Juan have begun to rebuild the town, but most of the influential men have left the place.

The greatest excitement existed at Kingston relative to the destruction of Greytown, and it was reported that the English and French Admirals has sent a frigate in pursuit of the Cyane. A steamer was instantly dispatched to Halifax with the intelligence.

The English mail steamer Teviot, the brig of war Espiegle, and the schooner Bermuda and Liberty were at San Juan.

OREGON.—Very rich diggins have been found on the Cognille river, forty miles from Port Orford, Oregon, which place (Orford) is deserted by the people in quest of gold.

FROM JAMAICA—THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.—Intense excitement exists at Kingston, Jamaica, in consequence of the bombardment of Greytown. The feeling against Americans is remarkably strong, though it was doubted if the act had the sanction of the authorities at Washington.

The Kingston Journal says Capt. Hollins was drunk when he did the deed. It also says that the house of the British Consul was first destroyed. The papers all pronounce it a most cowardly act, and called on the British government to despatch a fleet to the North and bombard New York or Boston. The English, they say, must vindicate themselves. Public meetings have been held for the relief of the sufferers.

Captain Tinklepaugh comes out in a card and denies that Punta Arenes was held by the British Commodore. He adds all was quiet at Greytown when he left, and in a satisfactory condition.

The cholera is rapidly subsiding in Jamaca.

Late accounts from Barbadoes state that the cholera was abating—aggregate mortality reached 15,000 deaths.

European Loans.

The following public loans are now in the European markets:—England £6,000,000; France, £10,-000,000; Russia, £8,000,000, Austria, £4 000,000 Prussia, £2,500,000; Belgium, £1,100,000. As long as the war lasts there will be a public demand for all the money that can be procured.

Omer Pacha at the English Camp.

The special correspondent of the London Times, writing from the camp at Devna, July 3, gives the following description of the reception of Omer Pasha:

"We have just had a very exciting review. The men, who had a four-hours drill between half-past 4 and half-past 8 o'clock this morning, had finished dinner, when news arrived that Omer Pasha was coming, on his way from Silistria to Varna, and that he might be expected in an hour. Presently the brigade majors rode up from the brigadiers with orders to the Colonels to hold their regiments in readiness to turn out; and in about half an hour more the bugles sounded the assembly. The Turkish infantry down on the plains below were observed to fall in and draw up in solid columns in front of their tents. About 2 o'clock a faint streak of dust rose over the white lines of the road winding far in the distance over the hills which lie toward Shumla, and through the glass could be discerned two travelling carriages, with a small escort of horse, moving rapidly toward the village of Devna. Arrived there, they halted, and the whole of the staff present with the division hastened to pay their respects to Omer Pasha—Brigadiers Airey, Buller. Brigade-Majors Mackenzie and Maxwell, Col. Sullivan, Capt. Macdonnell, Capt Pearson, Mr. Campbell, as well as Col. Bentick, Brigadier General of the Brigade of Guards, and Captain Byng, his aid-de-camp, who happened to have ridden up from Aladyn. Omer Pasha mounted his horse, and, attended by Col. Dieu, by an English officer attached to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and several of his suite and followers, rode up the hill toward the camp, in the front of which the whole division was drawn up in line in a very short space of time. The English staff rode after him, and at his side were the two brigadiers. The *coup d'œil* was magnificent. The blue outlines of the distant hills, over which played the heavy shadows of rapidly-gathering thunder-clouds—the green sweep of the vally below dotted with tents, and marked here and there with dark black masses of Turkish infantry—the arid banks of sand, and gray cliffs, displaying every variety of light and shadow—and then the crest of the hill, along which for a mile shone the bayonets of the British infantry, topped by the canvas walls behind them—formed a spectacle worth coming far to see. Omer Pasha was dressed with neatness and simplicity—no order glittered on his breast, and his close-fitting blue frock coat displayed no ornament beyond a plain gold shoulder-strap and gilt buttons. He wore the fez cap, which showed to advantage the clear, well-marked lines of his calm and resolute face, embrowned by exposure to wind and weather for many a year of a soldier's life, and the hue of which was well contrasted with his snow-white whiskers. In the rude and rather sensual mouth, with compressed thick lips, was traceable, if physiognomy have truth, enormous firmness and resolution. The chin, full and square, evinced the same qualities which might also be discerned in the general form of the head. Those who remember the statue of Radetzky at the great exhibition will understand what I mean. All the rougher features, the course nose, and the slight prominence of the cheek bones, are more than redeemed by the quick, penetrating, and expressive eye, full, quiet courage and genius, and by the calm, though rather stubborn brow, marked by lines of thought, rising above the thick shaggy eye brow. In person he appeared to be rather below than above the ordinary hight; but his horse, a well-trained gray, was not as tall as the English chargers beside him, and he may really be more than five feet seven or eight.—His figure is light, spare, and active, and his seat on horseback, though too Turkish for our nations of equestrain propriety, was firm and easy. He wore white gloves and neat boots, and altogether would have passed muster very well in the ring at Hyde-park as a well-appointed quiet gentleman. His staff were by no means so well turned out, but the few Hussars of the escort were stout soldier like looking fellows. One of them led a strong chesnut Arab, which was the Pasha's battle charger. As he rode by, the troops presented arms, and when he had reached the end of the line they broke into column, advanced, and performed some simple field-day manœuvres, to the great delight of the Pasha. As the men moved off after exercising for about three quarters of an hour, the cavalry came up at full trot and at once rivetted the attention of the Pasha. There were one and a half squadron of the 17th lancers, a troop of the 8th, and a troop of the 11th Hussars.—The artillery horses and dragoon horses were out at water. There were two or three magnificent charges, and the Pasha is said to have declared that such infantry and cavalry could dash over any troops in the world. As he retired from the field, the men, who had all been dismissed thronged in shirts and fatigue jackets to the front of the lines, and cheered him enthusiastically, to his great delight."

Southern Students at Yale College.

The following circumstances, detailed to us yesterday by a highly respectable citizen of this place, will show how high the anti-slavery feeling is running at Yale College, and how unwise it is for Southern parents to send their sons there to be educated.

Some four years ago, the gentleman from whom we get our information, placed his son at Sing Sing, near New York, preparatory to his admission into Yale College. This summer, the mother of the youth went on for the purpose, among other things of taking him to New Haven and seeing him properly matriculated. On arriving there, however, she found the prejudices against the South so strong, both in the College and in the town, and the colored population so insolent, she determined at once that that was not a proper place for a Southern man to be educated. Accordingly, after consulting her husband by telegraph, they have decided, and most wisely in our opinion, to enter their son at Franklin College in this State.

We learn from the same source, that there are at this time only eight students at Yale from the South. So thoroughly tainted have the officers of the College become with the virus of abolitionism, that the Faculty hesitated for some time before they would grant a diploma to a Southern student who undertook, in his speech at the late commencement, a defence of the institutions of his home.

We have heard it stated also, that it is probable the Rev. Mr. Stiles, a native of the South, and well known in Savannah as one of the most eloquent divines of the day, may have to give up his Church in New Haven on account of the anti-slavery feelings of his congregation. It is said that many of the oldest and most respectable members of his church are giving up their pews simply because he is a native of the South and not an abolitionist!

Such facts as these ought to demonstrate to the people of this section at least the propriety of patronizing our own institutions of learning. The advantages of an education at the older colleges of the North, will not compensate one for wrongs and insolence to which he is subjected. In addition to this consideration, a student derives great benefit from being educated in the State in which he expects to reside; for, during his College career, he meets with young men from all parts of the State, whose acquaintance cannot fail to be of use to him in after life.—*Savannah Republican.*

A writer in the Floridian and Journal, says the upper stratum of Flourida rests on one vast net work of irregular arches of stupendous magnitude, through which innumerable rivers creeks, and mineral waters in silent darkness perpetually flow. The creeks of this denomination are too numerous to mention; most of them afford fine mill sites. The number of mineral and thermal springs in Florida is more than two thousand. The theory of prof. Agassiz is that Florida was built by the coral worm, and other marine animalcule, and that it took them upwards of one hundred thousand years to accomplish it.

Paris Correspondence of the Boston Post.

CAPE FOY,
Paris, July 18, 1-53.

An incessant rain has not prevented the hegira usual at this season of the year. The city to a stranger would seem gay and lively Paris still, but an *habitue* mourns the loss of many brilliant faces and gay equipages which have until lately gladdened his evening promenade on the Champs Elysees. Many dramas in private life terminate in the country. The verdure and the flowers decorate the last grand act and ornament the *denoument*. Often the drama finishes peaceably, when after unexpected fortunes, the heroes, fatigued and worn, seek in the country only repose and silence. How many of those who have glittered the most in Parisian scenes terminate thus their career in the shade of the woods and in silence! Those men who have agitated the world of the *salons* cultivate in peace a little garden; those women who have reigned in the empire of fashion, who have inspired so many passions, who have been the heroines of so many sparkling adventures, conceal in some profound retreat their regrets, their chagrin, their despair at losing those charms which make them the topic of conversation, and their dread of approaching age. But sometimes, also, these personages arrive in the country in their full strength and power, and then the depth of the tableau only serves to bring in stronger light the sombre hue of the whole piece.

One of the most charming houses of Fontenay aux-Roses was the theatre of one of these dramas which not only glowed with the grace of the landscape but which surpassed all that I have known the most terrible in the repertory of the Parisian world.

There are three personages in the piece which I shall produce in dramatic form. The action is real; the dialogue of the last scene will only be mine, since no witness was present, and it remains only for the narrator to give it in accordance with the character of the actors. The three persons are two sponses and a mother. The husband is a man of 35 or 36, with an air *distingue* of good manners, but concealing, with hypocritical labor, the dryness of his heart and the harshness of his character.

The woman is twenty; she is beautiful as an angel, amiable and good, gracious and adorable, the sweet victim to the tyranny of an odious master.

The mother of this young woman is forty; she is beautiful still in the maturity of age. To her child she has given her graces, but not her character—a character full of firmness, of energy, of will and courage, veiled under the charm of a tranquil and serene physiognomy. She loves her child with idolatry.

The married couple live at Fontenay during the summer. The husband has not wished that his mother in law should live with him, but he has not been able to interdict her frequent visits to her beloved daughter. One day the young wife had written her a despairing letter. She hastened to see her and found her daughter in tears. Then ensued an affectionate and touching conversation. Bitterly weeping her sorrows on her mother's breast, the tender creature sobs her relation of her husband's cruelties, and bewails the unhappy submission to which she is compelled. Death she prays for as a relief; the ills she daily experiences are too hard for her young heart, and her trembling accents at the mention of her husband's name attest the terror with which she regards him. Moved at her daughter's emotion and filled with anger at the cause, the mother essays in vain to comfort her only child; she soothes her in soft and gentle accents, but in her heart she conceals a deeper and more terrible remedy. In an instant she has determined to save her daughter, to secure for her a permanent happiness by the destruction of the man to whom in marrage she had previously consigned her. Her carriage waiting at the door, at her request conveys her daughter to Paris, who, obeying her mother with an alacrity springing from affection, wonders what can be her parent's views in thus summarily sending her from the house of her husband.

* * * * * *

An hour passes; the child has reached Paris. The husband at length returns. Saluting him gra

Indignity to the President.

As idle and exaggerated rumors are being circulated in relation to an indignity supposed to have been offered to the President yesterday, we have taken pains to ascertain the facts, which we have done, and present them as follows The President, during the morning, as is customary for the Executive at the close of a session of Congress, had been at the Capitol approving and signing bills. At about two o' clock, all the business requiring his presence having been closed, he left the Vice President's room, in company with the Postmaster-General and his private Secretary.

On arriving at the entrance of the passage which leads to the Senate chamber, the President waited for a moment for his carriage to come up. While standing there, a young man, without a coat, but otherwise dressed like a gentleman, approached the President, and, remarking respectfully that his name was Jefferts, and that he belonged to Charleston, South Carolina, extended his hand, which the President took. There was nothing in the language or bearing of the young man which indicated intentional rudeness, although he was evidently in a state bordering upon insanity from the effects of liquor.—The young man, after having shaken hands with the President, retired in the direction of the door. The carriage came up immediately, and as the President was stepping in something struck his hat. Mr. Webster inquired, "what was that?" The President replied that "he did not know;" but at that moment observing the intoxicated young man making some violent gesticulations, he suggested to a policeman standing near that he had better take care of him, though at that time it was his own impression, and that of Mr. Webster, that whatever struck his hat was accidentally thrown from an upper window. The carriage was immediately driven away, and the President neither spoke nor thought of the occurrence till information was brought to him that the young man had been arrested for throwing what proved to be the remaining portion of a hard-boiled egg of which he had eaten a part, when he immediately requested that he be discharged, and his friends, if they could be found, be sent for to take care of him. We also learn that this unfortunate young man is, as he stated, from Charleston, and that he came within a few days with his mother to this city, to visit a sister, who is the wife of a highly respected and estimable gentleman. His delirium since his arrest, has been such as to require the interposition of friends to prevent him from inflicting wounds upon his own person. He is, as we understood, in the care of kind friends; and we hope he may derive a salutary lesson from this mortifying experience.

Washington Union, 6th inst.

Russia and the United States.

Russia and the United States have ever been on good terms. She has taken unusual pains to cultivate the most friendly relations with us. We have, in our intercourse with her, no recollections of colonial tyranny, of overbearing insolence, and of a settled methodical system of calumniating and slandering our institutions, manners, and people.

She has rankling in her bosom none of that malignity which ever dwells in the bosom of a whipped bully.

There exists no recollection of wrong by either side to interfere with a wholesome, cordial, and intimate commercial relation.

Russia has a population of one hundred and fifty millions of people. Great Britain has some twenty-eight to thirty millions. Russia has employment for much shipping, and we have the shipping. Russia wants manufacturas, and we can furnish them.

We have too long neglected so friendly and so important a nation—a nation which seeks not incessantly to sow dissension among our State, impatiently and hypocritically interfering in our municipal institutions.

Russia will readily comprehend the advantages of transferring the manufacture of our cotton to herself, *and she is the power and has the will to do it.*

We look forward to an early arrangement with that great and populous power, by which we may be relieved from the contaminating influence of that queen of hypocrisy, and ceaseless underminer of our institutions—England.

The advantages of an unrestricted commerce with Russia, were her population less than it is, are of a character to prove more profitable than that of England.

Great rejoicings are made at the prospects of some kind of limited and restricted intercourse with Japan, which, at best can prove but small in the beginning, while the war now existing abrogates all existing treaties, except those of partition between belligerents, and leaves Russia at liberty to give us a treaty of preference for the present and the future.

Should the opportunity not be taken advantage of, it would look as if the blasting influence of England could reach our very heart.

Russia and the United States, in friendly understanding, could, like a pair of nippers, close upon whatever lies between them.

The miserable literary toadies of our country have kept and still keep us in a state of pupilage to our worst enemy.

We look with hope, if not with entire confidence, for an early consummation of such a treaty with Russia, as will open to us a new and larger market than is presented by any other nation whatsoever.—*Wash. Sentinel.*

A GRAVE JOKE.—It is said by the jokers about town—we give the story as we hear it—that a few days since, a colored gentleman, who had become pretty much of a nuisance, was found *dead*—drunk. The wags of the vicinity ordered the sexton to have a coffin for a cholera subject, and call in half an hour. When the hearse arrived, the coffin was duly lifted to its place, and a small procession moved towards the receptacle of dead humanity. When the party were about lifting the coffin from the hearse, the subject revived, and perceiving his critical position he burst the lid and landed at one bound among the mourners, a sober man. His first impulse and his first threats were to flog the crowd, but perceiving that that would be undertaking rather a large contract, he compromised the matter for a ride home on the hearse. As the cortege returned, all the women and gossips ran to the doors to ascertain why the coffin was bro't back. They were all duly assured that the victim had come to life, and he was pointed out sitting on his own coffin, whistling, "Oh, carry me back to Old Virginia." The best of the joke is, the negro has given up drinking, and worked industriously ever since. The story has gone to Cleveland, and by this time probably reported that twenty live men are buried daily in Toledo.—*Toledo Blade.*

COMFORTABLE REFLECTION WHEN THE MERCURY IS AT 100°.—A fearful thought obtrudes itself upon the mind when the mercury is at 100°. What, if by some combination of mind and sun, the heat should continue to augment, till it becomes ten or twenty degrees greater, and lasts for only a few days? Some portions of the earth, and the structures upon it, would burst into a flame, and the population on its face would perish by thousands from excessive heat. We perceive no certain natural limits of heat upon the earth's surface to about a hundred degrees; yet we take comfort in the conviction of a good Providence over all, who has adapted man to his habitation, and has hitherto, as far as records extend, restrained the terrific element of caloric within certain prescribed and tolerable boundaries. These have never been exceeded. We know it, because if they had been, man would have been swept in a moment from the face of the earth, and left no successors to disinter his memorials from the ashes of a catastrophe, with which those of Herculaneum and Pompeii were, in comparison, but ordinary conflagrations.—*Newark Advertiser.*

DAGUERREOTYPES OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes:

Calling upon the world-renowned Col. Fremont, at his residence, a few evenings since, I was favored with an exhibition of quite a number of the three hundred daguerreotype views of various points of interest passed by him during his recent expedition across the Rocky Mountains, taken by the Colonel, with the assistance of a young artist who belonged to his party. I hardly know whether to express more admiration of the perfection of these pictures as a work of art, or of the happy idea which suggested the method of presenting perfectly truthful descriptions of the country through which the explorer passed. Some of these views present a back-ground of twenty or thirty miles; and, notwithstanding they were all taken in the open air, and under circumstances which make it quite impossible for the artists to avail themselves of some of the chemicals indispensable by Bracy or Whitehurst, the latter gentlemen never turned out better specimens of the art than are many of the Colonel's plates.

The closing scenes of Congress are watched with interest by politicians, lobby members, and crowds of others who are actuated by no other motive than that of ordinary curiosity. But there is a large class of persons who watch these proceedings with intense and painful solicitude. We refer to those who have private bills and claims before Congress. Many of them have been doomed to disappointment year after year. Many of them have, for a long period of time, devoted all their means and all their time to the prosecution of these claims. They have grown grey and grown poor in their efforts to get them through.—That some of these claims are unjust, is quite as certain that others are just and proper. That unjust claims ought not to be aided by sympathy for age and commisseration for poverty, is equally certain. Every claim should stand on its own merits. But while bad claims should be promptly rejected, good claims should be as promptly allowed. There is no more melancholy spectacle than an aged man or an infirm woman, with children and grand children dependent on them, engaged year after year in efforts to get their claims through Congress. After awhile it becomes a monomania, and they can think, and talk about nothing else.

It is to be regretted that their claims are not promptly decided, either the one way or the other.—In many cases, such has been the amount of time and money expended in their prosecution, that even when allowed, success is no compensation for the wear and tear of feeling, the consumption of time and the expenditure of money.

If their business is not dispatched early in the session, but left to its last days, there are ten chances to one that it will be passed over; for there are always important measures of general interest and great importance that claim precedence over them.—*Washington Sentinal.*

Homer Amongst the Rappers.

Homer has communicated to a young lady some particulars of his biography, which, if made known earlier, would have saved much ink amongst the commentators, as well as scandalous strife amongst the seven cities which contended for the honor of his nativity. Miss Jane B., being on the spiritual tripod, says that Homer was the son of a Greek father by a Syrenean mother, and born on the banks of the Nile. [700 B. C.]

"Homer was of a small stature, light complexion, and very nervous and excitable temperament. He was at times prophetic, but was more feared than loved by his countrymen. Before his death he became partially insane.

He died near the seashore between Tyre and Egypt—and being wrapped in a black robe, was thrown into the sea, this being the usual method of disposing of the insane at that time. In composing the Iliad and Odyssey, he borrowed from previous authors, but not to the extent that most of his successors have done in that kind of poetry. The siege of Troy took place about 1200 B. C., and originated in the way related by Homer, viz: the rape of Helen by Paris.

"Ulysses was a real, and, moreover, a wise man. The siege lasted one year and three months, when it was taken and destroyed by the European Greeks. It was not a large city, never numbering over fifty thousand inhabitants. It was situated on the left bank of a small river, which empties into the Gulf of Adramytta, near a city of that name. The Island of Mitylene lies opposite the mouth of this river, and was the station of the Greek fleet.

"The actual location of Troy was about forty-seven miles southwesterly from the place generally supposed. The ruins are yet sufficiently large to establish the location of the city, and the works of art abundant. The ruins are now more than a mile from the river, it having changed its course.

"At the time Troy flourished, the river was navigable to the city for such vessels and boats as were then in use. The city was well situated for trade, and had a rapid growth in numbers, wealth and power. It was the seat of luxury, licentiousness and superstition. The inhabitants being steeped in vice and indolence, could not withstand the attacks of the Greeks, who at that time were the most warlike race in that part of the world. Although the tradition of Troy and its celebrated siege were still in remembrance, its location was forgotten, and Homer himself was ignorant of its situation.

"AMHERST GIRCLE, 1854."

We hope the learned world will now compose the strife which has so long agitated it, and adopt the standard autobiography of the immortal band. Wonder if it was reported in Greek or Egyptian.

A FAST RAILROAD.—The Waukeesha (Wisconsin) Democrat has an editorial about the speed of cars on a certain Western railroad, of which the following is the closing paragraph: "Travellers of leisure, however, say they like this road much better than any other in the country; it is so much like the Erie canal, they can jump off to pick strawberries, shoot pigeons, liquor up, &c., and occasionally return to sit on the cars to rest. Last week we conversed with a farmer, on the line of the road, who happened to have three sheep killed on the track. He informed us that he spent ten days in vain in endeavoring to find out who owned the road, that he might sue for damages; he then consulted an honest attorney, who informed him that he could not prove that the cars ever ran fast enough to overtake a sheep or anything else. A horse-thief, who was arrested in Fon du Lac a short time since, upon being informed that he was sentenced to the State prison, replied that he did not care if they sent him by railroad, as his time would expire before he reached there."

SOUTHERN EMANCIPADOS.—A Georgia planter, who died a year ago, leaving a very large estate, embracing, besides lands and money, one hundred and fifty fine healthy negro slaves, and no nearer heirs than nephews and nieces, directed by his will, that the negroes should be emancipated and settled in Indiana or Illinois, and left a large portion of his property to buy them farms and farming implements and stock. But the laws of Indiana and Illinois forbid the settlement of such population within the borders of those States, and in this dilemma, it being evident that the will cannot be implicitly obeyed, the executors are desirous of sending the negroes to Liberia, whither a part of them, who are very intelligent, are anxious to go. The case has been brought to the notice of the American Colonization Society, and will be thrown into the Georgia Courts for adjustment.

MORE SCANDAL IN NEW YORK.—A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from Gotham, relates the following:

A tit-bit of scandal has been started in literary circles. The Rev. Rufus W. Griswold, the "poetical midwife," you must know, has married his third wife. His first died, and it was her daughter through whom the Rev. Rufus W. obtained $10.000 for the injuries inflicted upon her person by the Norwalk calamity on the New Haven Road. He secured a divorce from his second wife in the Pennsylvania legislature, and married a third. Mrs. E. F. Ellet, the biographer of the "Women of the Revolution," was an intimate personal friend of the second Mrs. Griswold, and believing that the divorce was unfairly granted, through bribery or interest, is out with an attachment for the arrest of Mr. Griswold on the charge of bigamy!—He on the contrary, hearing of Mrs. Ellet's movements, threatens her with a suit for cospirating to disturb his domestic bliss. As a matter of course, there is a world of gossip growing out of these piquant developements.

FASHIONABLE TIPPLING.—A NEW IDEA.—A lady friend of ours, in making some calls upon the fashionable milinary establishment in Broadway, after making her purchases at one of them, was politely invited into a back room, where she was asked to take a glass of wine. We did not ask her whether she refused or not, but she informed us that the department seemed devoted exclusively for the purpose of treating their customers. This is another step in the march of civilization. We poor male bipeds will have to keep a sharp look out for our wives and daughters, lest they be induced, while in a state of semi-itoxication to spend more money in finery than the law allows. Tipping is getting to be a fashionable vice among the ladies, and there are already several splendid saloons in Broadway, which they visit exclusively for the purpose unattended by their lords.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

"Now-a-days" the weather is superlatively hot, reminding one of the hottest of the hot weather literature

> "All in a hot and copper sky,
> The bloody sun at noon,
> Right up above the mast did stand,
> No bigger than the moon." *Coleridge.*

"The pavements all are hissing hot, the sky above is brazen,
And every head as good as dead the sun can set his rays on:
The lean, lank, walking skeletons go stalking pale and gloomy:
The fat, like red hot frying pans, send hotter fancies through me;
I wake from dreams of polar ice, on which I've been a slider,
Like fishes dreaming of the sea and waking in the spider"
Holmes.

HON. WM. S. ASHE.—The Norfolk Argus pays the following well-deserved compliment to the Representative from this District:

"The Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, the popular representative in Congress from the Wilmington district, in the Old North State, has succeeded in getting through the House an appropriation of one hundred and forty thousand dollars for improving Cape Fear River. This was certainly a fearless move; and it thereby *took* the admiration of the House. Mr. Ashe did not trust to the chance of hanging on an item to the River and Harbor bill, but boldly brought forward, and handsomely carried, an independent bill for the benefit of the important harbor of Wilmington. Mr. Ashe's constituents may well be proud of him; for this achievement required not only great energy and cleverness, but evinces the very good position Mr Ashe enjoys among his fellow members of the House of Representatives. The interests of the District of North Carolina are safe in his hands."

IRISH EMIGRANTS.—A return has been laid before Parliament of the number of Irish poor who have arrived in Liverpool during the last five years, distinguishing as far as possible emigrants and jobbers from passengers apparently paupers. A monthly return is given, but we shall only give the totals for the years, including jobbers with emigrants:

1849	160,459	80,468	240,925
1850	173,236	77,765	251,001
1851	215,369	68,134	283,503
1852	153,909	78,422	232,331
1853	162,299	71,353	233,652

From this it appears, that in the course of 5 years, no fewer than 1,241,421 Irish poor have come over to Liverpool, of whom 865,272 have apparently emigrated. We say apparently, for a note is added to the return, stating that many who intend to emigrate on coming to England, find employment and do not leave the country; while many others, whose object is at first to find employment, emigrate when they do not find it.

The Boston Journal understands that an invention has been recently made which promises to effect a great saving in the cost of wood for locomotives. At a recent trial made on the Worcester railroad, a locomotive to which the new invention was applied made the run to Worcester and back, with a train consuming one hundred and forty-four cubic feet of wood. Another locomotive of equal capacity and drawing the same number of cars, without this improvement, consumed on the same trip two hundred and fifty cubic feet of wood. The test is regarded as a fair one, and the results are highly important. The improvement is in the valves, by which a more direct action is produced and with less reverse pressure.

Mormonism is said to be making very great progress in Denmark: there are now Mormons in the smallest hamlets. In the Isle of Amack, which is situated quite close to Copenhagen, almost all the women have adopted the worship of the Mormons. Five hundred Jutlanders, recently converted to Mormonism, are about to emigrate to the Mormon colony in the United States. The great ecclesiastical commission at Copenhagen has received orders from the Government to make researches as to the propagation of Mormonism in Denmark.

A SENSIBLE WILL.—The following is the copy of a will left by a man who chose to be his own lawyer:—"This is the last will and testament of me, John Thomas. I give all my things to my relations, to be divided amongst them the best way they can.

"N. B.—If anybody kicks up a row, or make any fuss about it, he isn't to have anything.

"Signed by me. JOHN THOMAS."

Cotton is grown in Utah Territory, and some good samples have been seen in Texas. It is described as of short staple, fine fibre, and resembling in color the celebrated Sea Island variety. Upon the whole, it has more the appearance of fine Mexican wool than cotton. It grows well in Utah.

WORTH READING!—To sufferers from Scrofula,—Wonderful case of a scrofulous Ulcer, cured by Holloway's Ointment, and Pills.—Mary Ann Johnson, of Batavia, New York, was afflicted for eight years with a scrofulous ulcer on her calf, which affected the bone; she resorted to all kinds of remedies, but obtained no relief, until she had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The Pills thoroughly cleansed and purified the blo d, and although the wounds were in a most dreadful state, yet by continued applications of the Ointment, they have perfectly healed, and her health is completely restored.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

WHAT, OR WHICH IS THE BEST
VERMIFUGE OR WORM DESTROYER!

☞ Is a question daily and hourly asked by parents, anxious for the health of their children. All who are at all acquainted with the article, will immediately answer,

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE

It has never been known to fail, and is one of the safest remedies that can be used. A friend of ours lately handed us the following statement in reference to this Vermifuge.

NEW YORK, September 24, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—A young lady of my acquaintance had been for a long time very much troubled with worms. I advised her to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. She accordingly purchased and took one vial, which caused her to discharge an unusually large quantity of worms. She was immediately relieved of all the dreadful symptoms accompanying this disease, and rapidly recovered her usual health. The young lady does not wish her name mentioned; her residence, however, is 320 Fifth street, and she refers to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhatian place.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

For Sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

OUR BOOK BINDERY.

OUR Book-Bindery is now complete in every article necessary to turn out work in a handsome and substantial style. Mr. Phillip Heinsberger, under whose charge our Bindery is placed, is a master workman, and we have no doubt will give satisfaction to our customers. People in this section of country now have an opportunity to procure binding with little or no trouble; and it rests entirely with the public whether the establishment shall be made permanent or not. We have done our part, and now look for the reward, which we hope to receive at the hands of a generous public, who have heretofore so liberally paronized us from the time of our location in Wilmington.

Our Bindery is in the building immediately South of the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street. Work may be left at the Journal Office, or at the Bindery.

FULTON & PRICE.

Wilmington, June 14, 1854

OUR JOBBING FACILITIES.

☞ Having at last succeeded in procuring a sufficient number of printers, we are now prepared to execute every description of JOB WORK from a VISITING CARD up to Posters of the largest size, with much greater dispatch than ever before. Our Types and Presses are unsurpassed by any in North Carolina, and we are continually adding to our office every new and valuable improvement that is brought out. Our machinery is all of the latest patent, and procured within the year from the manufacturers. The greater portion of our types have also been received from the foundry within the same time, and have been selected by ourselves, so that our customers need not be afraid of anything old or old-fashioned. We have within the present month unpacked and added to our already extensive stock of jobbing materials, a very considerable amount of the newest and most valuable types and borders, suitable for every description of printing.

We can do Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads, Show-bills, Bills of Lading; or any other kind of printing as handsomely as they can be done at the North. Our charges will be found moderate and uniform.

All work is under the personal supervision of one of the firm.

FULTON & PRICE.

April, 1854.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY
LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

☞ THE Brazilian Remedy for Diarrhea and Dysentery.—Hundreds can testify to its virtues. Prepared and sold only by C. & D. DuPRE.

June 15th, 1854 [Com. copy.] 241-tf

BIRD CAGES, just received at the Hardware Store of Wilmington, Aug. 10. J. M. ROBINSON.

THE SCHOOL-FELLOW, for August, received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

PUNCH, for July 29th, received and for sale by Aug. 10. S. W. WHITAKER.

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, on the 8th inst, by Rev. Mr. Sprunt, WM. E. HILL, Esq., to Miss FRANCIS FAISON, daughter of I. Faison, deceased.

On the evening of the 20th ult., by John Wooten, Esq., Mr GEORGE F. WHITFIELD, of Duplin county, to Miss MARY ANN BIZZELL, of Wayne.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—August, 1854.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 8—Schr. L. P. Smith, Derrickson, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze. On Sunday afternoon last, off Cape Hatteras, spoke Schr. Col. McRae, from Baltimore, bound to Charleston.

Schr. Albion, Newcomb, from New River, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Patron, Beals, from Hyde county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with 2,050 bushels corn.

Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, from Hyde county, to A. Morgan; with 1,700 bushels corn.

Schr. Mary Powell, Davis, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Butterfly, Cooksey, from Baltimore to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

9—Brig Fawn, Smith, from Boston, to J H Flanner.

Schr Lamartine, Rogers, from New York, to T C Worth; with mdze.

Schr Constitution, Kelly, from Boston, to Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

Aug. 9—Brig Marcia, Morrison, from Bath, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with hay.

Schr. Arab, Willis, from Hyde county, to A. Morgan; with 2,150 bushels corn.

Schr. Midyett, Luptou, from Hyde county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with 1,500 bushels corn.

Schr. Sally Ann, Spencer, from Hyde county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with 900 bushels corn.

Schr. Zenobia, Paine, from Hyde county, to M. Coffin; with 1,000 bushels corn.

Schr. Palestine, Bell, from Hyde county, to master; with 1,800 bushels corn.

Schr. Ben Harrison, Spencer, from Washington, N. C., to T. Smith & Co.; with 1,747 bushels corn.

Steamer Southerner, Roberts, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

10—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Wave, Davis, from Hyde county, to A. Morgan; with 1500 bushels corn.

Schr. Maria Ann, Williams, from Hyde county, to Master; with 1,025 bushels corn.

Schr. Aleyona, Leach, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Br. Brig Active, Bell, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Humming Bird, Bogert, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & E. G. Worth.

CLEARED.

Aug. 8—Steamer Rowan, Barber, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

9.—Steamer Spray; Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Aug 9—Schr. Westport, McCobb, for Boothbay, Me., by Peirce & Dudley; with 103,000 feet lumber.

10—Schr. Theresa C., Townsend, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 6 boxes mdze., 38 bales yarn, 54 do. sheeting, 306 bbls. spirits turpentine, 934 do. roisn.

Schr. Montrose, Winslow, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with lumber and naval stores.

Schr. James Ward, Thacher, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Steamer Southerner, Roberts, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary & Co.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, for White Hall, by Wessel & Eilers.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

NOTICE.

All fire arms left with us for repairs previous to 1850, if not called for and taken away by the 1st of Oct. next, will be sold at public auction, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

POLLEY & HART.

August 10th, 1854 49-5t.

FRESH FROM NEW YORK.

20 BOXES of Wm. Colgate & Co's pale Soap;
3 hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugar;
25 bbls. R. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar;
200 bags of Table Salt;
10 bbls. of Clarified Cider Vinegar;
10 doz. Painted Water Buckets;
50 bags prime Rio Coffee;
6 half bbls. of large No. 1 Mackerel;
6 kegs prime Goshen Butter;
10 bbls. City Mess Pork;
5 do. prime White Leaf Lard;
40 reams of Wrapping Paper;
1 Case of Clark's Matches. Low for cash at

Aug 10. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers take this method of giving general notice to *allpersons*, that they do not intend paying a certain note of hand, signed by Blany Williams, as principal, and themselves as sureties, and made payable to Jacob Smith, of this County, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, dated the 24th of July, A. D. 1854, and due, with interest from date, the 15 of October, 1854—which note, we understand, is now in the hands of the said Jacob Smith.—We also forewarn any person from trading for the same.—Our reasons for so doing are because the said note is fraudulent in every respect. FREDK GRADY,
IMMANUEL KORNEGAY.

Duplin county, August 9th, 1854 257-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY—*June Term*, 1854.

John G. Bauman, vs. The heirs at law of John Jacob Bonsold.	Petition to sell Real Estate to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs of John Jacob Bonsold are non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks, notifying the heirs of the said John Jacob Bonsold to appear at the next Term of this Court, to plead, answer or demur, or final Judgment will be rendered, and the Real Estate sold, as prayed for in the Petition, to satisfy the debts of said estate. J. G. BAUMAN, Adm'r.

July 31st, 1854 279-1w—18-5w

DAGUERREOTYPES.

MR. J. H. WHITEHURST, (the well known Artist,) would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Wilmington and vicinity, that he has had his rooms thoroughly overhauled, and furnished in the best style, with all the latest improvements in the art. By his arrangement of light, the eye is made to look life-like, however light it may be the features prominent—the dress clear and distinct—thus producing a Picture superior to those very black or pale likenesses usually taken by itinerant operators with an ordinary light. He has also succeeded in procuring the valuable services of the celebrated Artist, Mr. M. M. Mallon, who will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call.—Rooms open from 8 A. M., to 6 P. M., at Mozart Hall, over Polly & Hart's store, Front street.

July 22 272-tf

ALARMING DEVELOPEMENTS!

OVER ISSUE OF STOCK!!—Upon examination of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of our Concern, it has been ascertained that there is a surplus stock now on hand that *must be sold*.

Not being able to get into our new establishment by 1st of October, obliges us to MAKE ROOM. The room we must have. The Fall stock will be brought out; the Cutter (not from Paris) will be here; the CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, will be here, and we intend doing the Merchant Tailoring business as it should be done.

Call and buy any article of Summer Garment, we have at a very low figure for cash.

Aug. 8. SCOTT & BALDWIN.

Medicated Gutta-Percha Collodion.

A NEW and Valuable Remedy for dressing Wounds, Cuts, Burns, and Ulcers. It has been tried successfully by Physicians, and found superior to any remedy of the kind now in use. It forms, when applied, a Cuticle, soft, elastic, and impervious to water, assimilating most perfectly the natural Cuticle. It may be advantageously used in chapped lips, excoriations about the neck and ears of children, and for abrasions of almost every kind, and as a dressing in surgical operations.

The proprietors feel great confidence in presenting the above article for use, believing it will prove fully adequate to the ends proposed, and invaluable as a medicinal remedy. For sale by the Proprietors, C. & D. DuPRE.

ALSO—Veterinary Gutta-Percha Collodion for Saddle and Harness Galls, Wounds and sores on horses. For sale by the Proprietors, C. & D. DuPRE,

May 20—219-tf Druggists, Wilmington, N. C

FRESH SUPPLIES—Purchasers of Provisions and Groceries, for family use or the retail trade, will find in our establishment a full supply of such articles as their wants may require. Fresh supplies are constantly obtained to keep the assortment complete. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

THE GRINNELL EXPEDITION.

In search of Sir John Franklin, a personal narrative by Elisha Rent Kane, M. D. U. S. Navy. Another supply of this valuable and interesting work, received to-day and for sale by J T MUNDS.

TICONDEROGA OR THE BLACK EAGLE.

A romance of days not far distant; a novel, just published by Harper & Bro. Just received by Express, and for sale at J. T. MUND'S

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD Nos of Harper's Gazette of the World. The above Nos. received to-day by Express, and for sale by J. T. MUNDS.

SANDWICH ISLANDS NOTES.

A new and interesting work, by A. Haole, received to-day by Express and for sale by J T MUNDS.

NORTH CAROLINA LARD AND BACON.—2000 lbs. prime N. C. Lard; 3000 lbs. prime N. C. Bacon. Just received per Railroad and for sale by

Aug. 10 J. HATHAWAY & SON.

THE STEAM ENGINE.—A Treatise on Steam Engines in its Application to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, and Railways, by the Artizan Club. Edited by John Bourne, C. E. Illustrated by 33 plates, and 349 engravings on wood. A new Edition. Published at London, by Longman & Co. For sale by S. W. WHITAKER.

JUST RECEIVED, and in store—
20 Boxes Adamantine Candles
20 " No. 1 Soap,
10 ½ " No. 1 Soap,
50 bbls. City Mess Pork,
20 " Whiskey,
15 Hhds Western Sides & Shoulders,
20 Boxes Tobacco,
10 Firkins Goshen Butter,—for sale low, by

Aug. 9 PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	.25	@	26	NAVAL STORES, ₱ 280 lbs.			
BEEF CATTLE,				Turpentine,			
₱ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	5 50	*Virgin dip.	3 15	@	3 20
BRICKS, ₱ M.	7 25	@	12 00	Yellow dip.	3 15	@	3 20
CANDLES, ₱ lb.				Hard	0 00	@	1 60
Tallow	.17	@	18	Tar	0 00	@	2 90
Adamantine	.25	@	30	Pitch	0 00	@	2 00
Sperm	.35	@	50	Rosin, No. 1	1 75	@	2 50
COFFEE, ₱ lb.				do. No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
Java	.15	@	16	do. No. 3	1 00	@	1 10
Laguayra	.13	@	14	Sp'ts Turp, ₱ gallon	.00	@	43
Cuba	.00	@	00	Varnish, ₱ gal	.20	@	30
Rio	.10½	@	12½	OILS, ₱ gallon.			
St. Domingo	.11	@	12	Sperm	1 25	@	1 95
COTTON, ₱ lb.	0	@	9½	Linseed, raw	00	@	1 00
CORN MEAL,				do. boiled	00	@	1 10
₱ bush	1 10	@	1 16	Whale	.0 00	@	0 00
DOMESTICS,				Rosin	.20	@	75
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	7½	@	8	POTATOES,			
Yarn, ₱ lb.	.00	@	17	Sweet, ₱ bush.	0 00	@	1 50
EGGS, ₱ doz.	.20	@	25	Irish,	do. .0 00	@	2 00
EMPTY BARRELS, each,				do. ₱ bbl.	.0 00	@	0 00
Spts. Turp.	2 15	@	2 50	PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.			
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	.50	@	55	N. C. Bacon,			
FISH, ₱ bbl.,				Hams	.12	@	13
Mullets	.6 50	@	7 00	Middlings	.10	@	11½
Mackerel, No. 1	@00	@	00	Shoulders	9½	@	10
do. No. 2	@ 0	@	00	Hog round	.10½	@	11
do. No. 3	@ 6	@	50	Western Bacon,			
do. No. 4	@ 6	@	00	Middlings	8	@	9
Shad, Ocean,	@0 00	@	00	Shoulders	7	@	8
Herrings, East	0 00	@	0 90	N. C. Lard	11	@	12
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@	0 00	West'n do	.10	@	00
do. do. cut,			0 00	Butter	.00	@	00
Dry Cod,				Cheese	.00	@	00
₱ cwt.	3 75	@	0 00	Pork, Mess, ₱			
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.,				bbl.	15 00	@	16 00
Canal	.12 00	@	14 00	do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Baltimore	.0 00	@	0 00	Beef, Mess	00 00	@	17 50
Fayetteville	8 75	@	9 00	do. Fulton			
GRAIN, ₱ bush.				Market	.00 00	@	20 00
Corn	.00	@	90	POULTRY.			
Oats	.00	@	70	Chickens, live	.15	@	25
White Beans	1 10	@	1 25	do. dead	.00	@	00
Pease, Cow	.0 00	@	1 15	Turkeys, live	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	.0 00	@	1 00	do. dead, ₱ lb	00	@	00
do., clean, ₱ lb	4½	@	4½	SALT,			
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.				Alum ₱ bush	.70	@	75
Eastern ret.	1 40	@	1 55	Liverpool ₱ sack, ground	1 70	@	1 75
Northern ret	1 20	@	1 35	do. fine	.00	@	0 00
IRON, ₱ lb.				SUGARS, ₱ lb.			
English, ass'd	.4½	@	00	Porto Rico	6½	@	8
American, ref.	.5½	@	00	New Orleans	5	@	7
do. sheer	.0	@	00	Muscovado	5½	@	7
do. hoop	.0	@	7	Loaf & crush	.10½	@	11
Swede	.5½	@	00	Clarified and Granulated	6	@	9
LIME, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	0 00	SOAP, ₱ lb.	5½	@	7½
LIQUORS, ₱ gall. (domestic.)				SHINGLES, ₱ M.			
Whisk

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
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LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

Adjournment of Congress.

Friday, the 4th, was the day fixed by joint resolution for the adjournment of both Houses, and the first session of the thirty-third Congress virtually closed on that day, although a postponement of the formal close until Monday was obtained for the purpose of perfecting legislation already acted on, and to guard against accidents; it was understood that no legislative motion should be made after 4 o'clock on Friday. On Saturday in the Senate, nothing was done except the signing of Bills, and some executive business.

In the House, the Speaker, after signing sundry enrolled Bills, suggested that a recess be taken until one o'clock, which was agreed to. At one a long debate sprung up on the Message vetoing the River and Harbor Bill, but as the order of the House prohibited any motion other than that of adjournment, no action was taken, and the House adjourned until half-past seven o'clock Monday, (to-day.)

After all that has been said and done, the session just past has as little to answer for as most of its predecessors, while it has more of good with which to offset its faults and failings. A great deal of Buncombe talking and humbug motions have been made, but at the same time a great deal of important business has been done. Something has been done towards ballancing the accounts between the North and the South, and vindicating the proper principles upon which the Federal Government should be administered. After all the blatant predictions we have heard, the public lands have *not* been squandered, nor has the President yielded to clamor from one side nor from the other. Most, if not all, the measures known as "administration," have passed, including many of the necessary reforms in the public service, recommended by the different Secretaries, and none of these more promptly than those emanating from the Secretary of the Navy. The manner in which the bill for the six steam frigates was passed was in the highest degree complimentary.

Of course a considerable hue and cry will be made over the President's vetoes of the Insane Land Bill and the River and Harbor Bill, but all that will amount to nothing. The President will not sign any general Bill for the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors.—Everything ought to stand upon its own merits. There are items in every River and Harbor Bill that Congress would not begin to pass separately, as there are also, no doubt, items that are unexceptionable.—If acted upon separately they would be acted upon understandingly. The present system is too much in the log-rolling line. These principles are enunciated in the President's message vetoing the River and Harbor Bill and they strike us as being sound and forcible.

The session just closed has been long enough in all conscience, but not so long as most of its predecessors for some years past, and we of Wilmington have some reason to make for it a white mark, as it has given us a start for the restoration of our harbor to its former depth.

Among the business done by the Senate, we notice the confirmation of the Treaty with Mexico, fixing the boundary, releasing us from the stipulations of the former treaty, which bound us to defend the Mexican frontier against the Indians, and, besides giving us the route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

There is also the Reciprocity Treaty with the British American Colonies settling the Fishery disputes with Great Britain. Also the Japan Treaty, opening certain parts of that Empire to our trade, and affording us a refuge for our Sailors in the Chinese Seas. Also a treaty with Russia upon the basis so long contended for by the United States, that free ships make free goods.—*Daily Journal 7th inst.*

In this section there is some falling off in the Democratic vote, and, of course, Mr. Bragg will fall behind Governor Reid's vote in the Cape Fear country. How much this falling off may be, we are unable to say; it will not be so much as our friends fear or our opponents hope for—but is certain that there *will* be a falling off. Our opinion has been, for some days past, that Mr. Bragg would be elected, but by a reduced majority. We have seen nothing as yet to cause us to change our opinion. We don't like betting on elections, in any case; but as some folks *will* do such things, we would merely say to the Democrats, and Whigs too, that the chances are so close, that no majorities ought to be given on either side. It is fair to bet on the Governor's election even up.

The chances of a Democratic majority in the Legislature are very fair—as fair as we had any right to expect; and if we do as well throughout the State as we have done in the Counties we have heard from, the thing will be straight. We have lost in Columbus and gained in Brunswick and Bladen. We may lose one in Cumberland, but don't give it up.—Sampson is all straight and there can be no other adverse changes to hear from in this district, so that we have fully held our own. Johnston will give a Democratic gain of two, and Wake a loss of one. So it goes. We think that some time must elapse before anything definite can be known in regard to the complexion of the next General Assembly. It is very probable that after all the Clingman men may hold the balance of power.

To overcome Governor Reid's majority in the State, it will require Gen. Dockery to make an average gain of 69 votes in every county of the State. In some he will do more than this, but in many he will not do as much, and in others Mr. Bragg will gain. We expect to know about it positively when the weather gets colder. It may require that every county in the State should be known to make the matter certain. So in regard to the Legislature.—Let us wait. Patience is a great thing, and, moreover, it is a christian virtue.

WHAT DOES MRS. GRUNDY SAY?—Our neighbor of the *Herald* was very anxious *before the election* to know what Mrs. Grundy would say in the event of six Whigs being sent to the Legislature from this District. What does Mrs. Grundy now say, since she has been made aware of a clear Democratic gain of *two* members of the Legislature in the Cape Fear region? Can the Herald explain?

MORAL.—The process of counting chickens should be deferred until that of hatching has been completed; which being interpreted means: *Don't count your chickens* [nor Legislators,] *before they're hatched.*

LAWYER BRAGG.—Mr. Bragg, the late Democratic candidate for Governor—and, from all appearances the present Governor elect of North Carolina—was very much run down by the Whig press, by whom he was rather sneeringly referred to as *Lawyer* Bragg, the profession of Law seeming to be regarded by them as something ignominious and disqualifying.—The sincerity of all this may be more properly estimated when we reflect that the present idol of the Whig party, in this State, for whom they would sacrifice *Wagoner* Dockery three times over is *Lawyer* Badger, and next to him, *Lawyer* Graham. And some of the lawyer-abusing Editors were lawyers themselves; although, no doubt, most of them can set up an excuse something like that of the country girl, who exculpated her offence by pleading that her baby was such a fatty baby.

The Mail Agents.

Mr. Tenhet, one of the mail agents on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, informs us that we have unwittingly done the distributing agents on that road some injustice in our remarks a few days since.

The only bags made up for Columbia direct are at New York and Washington. The Baltimore and Richmond papers are mailed at the distributing office in Richmond and put in the Charleston bags, which the route mail agents do not open. It is astonishing that the postmaster at Richmond should not know that the mails for the upper districts of this State should be put in a mail bag for Columbia. Charleston is now about the last post office served from the South Carolina Railroad, and mail matter directed there, destined for the up-country, is detained on its route twenty-four hours.

The only remedy for the matter that we can see is to make Wilmington a distributing office. We commend the matter to the attention of the Department.

Columbia South Carolinian.

There are more complaints in South Carolina than perhaps any other State in the Union in regard to the Mails. From what we can learn, this is not without just cause. When the line boats ran from this place, Charleston was the first office in that State which received the Mails, and all letters, &c., could be forwarded through that office. Charleston is now about the last office furnished on the line of the great Mail in South Carolina. Yet many of the Northern Postmasters are so ignorant of the geography of the Southern States that they continue to send their Mail matter as formerly, and the Mail Agents on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad are blamed for the whole difficulty, when it is entirely beyond their control. The press in South Carolina have abused them long enough, and, notwithstanding attention has been called to the subject, they continue their abuse. As an evidence of the difficulty under which the Mail arrangements now rest, Marion C. H., which is about the first office in South Carolina reached by the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, receives the bulk of the matter due it from the North by the way of Charleston, and yet it is about two hundred miles North of Charleston;—here is a detention of about 48 hours. Again: Columbia, which is but twenty-five miles from the termination of the Manchester Road, and receives a Mail direct from the Agents daily, is forced to wait for the larger portion of its Mail until that Mail returns from Charleston, notwithstanding Columbia furnishes at least thirty offices where Charleston furnishes one.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.—A fire broke out about noon on the 5th inst., in Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, and extended rapidly through Foucher, LaFayette and Magazine streets. Large quantities of Naval Stores and Provisions were destroyed.—Messrs. Converse & Co., W. S. Wright and E. J. Hart, were the principal sufferers. These firms were mostly insured. The loss is estimated at one million of dollars, doubtless an over-estimate.

☞ Francis Burt, of South Carolina, has been appointed Governor of Nebraska Territory, vice Wm. O. Butler, declined.

John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, has been appointed Minister resident of the United States at Nicaragua.

Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table "Our Honeymoon, and other comicalities from Punch," illustrated by Jno. McLenan. It makes a handsome volume of 572 pages, and is beyond doubt capital food for laughter.

ELECTION RETURNS.

New Hanover County—Official.

PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR.	LEGISLATURE.					SH'FF.
		SEN.	COMMONS.				
	Dockery.	Bragg.	Fennell.	Person.	Williams.	Powers	Hall.
Wilmington	338	393	89	343	504	387	580
Masonboro'	34	20	18	17	22	36	43
Sandy Run	00	77	22	72	13	48	55
Holly Shelter	00	70	11	20	27	39	45
Rocky Point	19	58	26	40	50	30	60
Long Creek	10	139	56	95	51	92	136
So. Washington	11	84	40	44	48	46	85
Moore's Creek	2	36	21	16	31	6	32
Piney Woods	1	57	17	29	33	18	28
Caintuck	4	51	26	19	44	30	32
Upper Black River	2	74	40	59	49	23	44
Federal Point	1	11	7	11	11	3	14
Middle Sound	2	39	14	35	21	2	36
Total,	424	1109	387	800	904	762	1190

Braggs majority 685.

Brunswick County.

We have received the following returns complete, giving MEARES (Dem.) twenty-five majority in the County:

RUSSELL's (whig) majority at Northwest,		32
Do.	" Town Creek,	4
Do.	" Lockwood's Folly,	29
		65
MEARES' majority at Smithville.		48
Do.	" Shallotte,	27
Do.	" Waccamaw,	15
		90
		65
MEARES' majority,		25

Brunswick redeemed! Three cheers!!

Columbus County.

For the Senate—Thos. S. D. McDowell, (dem.)		388
House of Commons—Forney George, (dem.)		344
	A. J. Jones, (whig)	500
Jones' majority.		156
Sheriff—Lewis Williams, (dem.)		446
	John Meares, (dem.)	364
Williams' majority,		82

BLADEN.—Commons—White, (dem.,) 544; McDougald, (Fed.,) 522.

WAYNE.—Senate—Brogden, (dem.,) no opposition. Commons—Dortch, 1,064; Whitfield, 890; Pate, 207; Sauls, 445—all democrats. Sheriff—Core, 875; Fields, 530.

DUPLIN.—Senate—B. W. Herring, re-elected, 514, no opposition; Commons—Houston and Whitfield elected—Houston, 882, Whitfield, 735, Reid, 659; Sheriff—Abernathy re-elected, 552, Mathis 492, Broadhurst, 145, Jones, 104.

From our Clinton Correspondent.

CLINTON, August 3d, 1854.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—

Three precincts remain to be heard from, but the returns we have received give us full assurance that Faison (dem.) is elected to the Senate, and Shaw and Daughtery (dems.) to the Commons. Moreover, the *team* of the vaunted "Wagoner" is far in the rear; and 'tis thought the whig candidate for the Sheriffalty has a flea in his ear. There were two democratic candidates for the latter office in the field.

Hurrah for Sampson!!

We will send you the official returns to-morrow.

SAMPSON.—*Senate*—Faison, (dem.) 384; Slocumb, (whig) 377. *Commons*—Shaw, (dem.) 718; Daughtery, (dem.) 821; Harrison, (whig) 578. Herring, (whig) 579. *Sheriff*—Royal, (dem.) 469; Crumpler, (dem.) 526; West, (whig) 462.

CUMBERLAND.—*Senate*—Winslow, (dem.) 611; Harrington, (dem.) 295. *Commons*—Shepherd, (dem.) 1459; Cofield, (dem.) 1070; McDuffie, (dem.) 1112; McKoy, (dem.) 459; Reardon, (dem.) 166; Cameron, (dem.) 116; Banks, (whig) 959; Buxton, (whig,) 882. *Sheriff*—Johnson, 1435; Blalock, 510.

LENOIR.—*Senate*—Speight, (dem.) 164; Patrick, (whig) 127. *Commons*—Sutton, (dem.) 377; Loften, (whig) 243.

WAKE.—*Senate*—Wilder, (dem.) 715; Fleming, (temp.))147. *Commons*—Rand, (dem) 1402; W. W. Whitaker, (dem) 1394; Hunter, (dem.) 1298; Mordecai, (whig) 1318; Collins, (whig) 941; Harrison, (whig) 857; S. H. Whitaker, (temp.) 216; E. Hall, (temp.) 140. *Sheriff*—High, (dem.) 1436; Jones, (whig) 1188.

WARREN.—*Commons*—Jenkins, (dem) 645. Williams (dem.) 520; Pritchard, (dem.) 463

EDGECOMBE.—*Senate*—Henry T. Clark, 546, no opposition. *Commons*—Barnes, 1024; Williams, 1232; D'Berry, 412. *Sheriff*—Jenkins 761, Petway 712—For School Tax, 670; against it, 557.

PITT.—We learn verbally from Pitt, that Ebon, whig, is elected to the Senate, and Blow and Singletary, democrats, to the Commons.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Senate*—T. J. Person, (dem.) *Commons*—Benj. J. Smallwood, (dem.)

HALIFAX—*Senate*—Wiggins, (whig) 240; Whitaker, (dem.) 216. *Commons*—Smith, (whig) 617; Perkins, (whig) 572; Batchelor, (dem.) 539; Savage, (dem.) 528. *Sheriff*—Lane, 575; Snow, 529.

FRANKLIN.—Democrats elected to the Legislature.

GRANVILLE—*Senate*—Taylor, (D.)—*Commons*—Amis (W.) and Bullock and Lyons (Ds.)

MOORE—Dockery's gain 197. Leach, Whig, elected to Commons. [Gain.]

BEAUFORT COUNTY—*Senate*—Joshua Tayloe. *Commons*—Jesse R Stubbs and Fred. Grist. *Sheriff*—James B Harding—all whigs.

CHATHAM.—*Senate*—J. H. Haughton, (whig.)—*Commons*—J. Headen, (whig); Aaron Headen and C. Cotton, (dems)

PERQUIMANS—*Commons*—John Parker Jordan, (dem.)—gain.

ROWAN.—*Senate*—Barringer, dem., 456; Lillington, whig, 458. *Commons*—Walton, dem., 894; Rose, dem., 936; Caldwell, whig, 967; Ramsay, whig, 903.

ROBESON.—*Commons*—Neill Regan, dem., 807; Thomas A. Norment, dem., 796; Robt. E. Troy, whig, 675; Jacob Alford, whig, 645.

GUILFORD.—*Senate*—Gilmer, whig. *Commons*—Gorrell, Johnson and Caldwell, whigs.

RICHMOND and ROBESON.—Morisey, whig, elected to the Senate, without opposition.

RICHMOND.—Steele, whig, elected to the House of Commons, over Ingraham, whig. Buchanan, whig, elected Sheriff, no opposition.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Veto of the River and Harbor Bill.

To the House of Representatives:

I have received the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law." It reaches me in the expiring hours of the session, and time does not allow a full opportunity of examining and considering its provisions, or of stating at length the reasons which forbid me to give it my signature. It belongs to that class of measures which are commonly known as internal improvements by the general government, and which, from a very early period, have been deemed of doubtful constitutionality and expediency, and have thus failed to obtain the approbation of successive Chief Magistrates.

On such an examination of this bill as it has been in my power to make, I recognise in it certain provisions, national in their character, and which, if they stood alone, it would be compatible with my convictions of public duty to assent to, but at the same time it embraces others which are merely local, and not, in my judgment, warranted by any safe or true constructions of the constitution. To make proper and sound discrimination between these different provisions would require a deliberate discussion of general principles as well as a careful scrutiny of details for the purpose of rightfully applying those principles to each separate item of appropriation.

Public opinion with regard to the value and importance of internal improvements in this country is undivided. There is a disposition on all hands to have them prosecuted with energy, and to see the benefits sought to be obtained by them fully realized. The prominent point of difference between those who have been regarded as the friends of a system of internal improvements by the General Government, and those adverse to such a system, has been one of constitutional power, though more or less connected with questions of expediency. My own judgment, it is well known, has, on both grounds, been opposed to a general system of internal improvements by the Federal Government. I have entertained the most serious doubts from the inherent difficulties of its application, as well as from past unsatisfactory experience by the General Government, as to render its use advantageous to the country at large or effectual for the accomplishment of the object contemplated.

I shall consider it incumbent upon me to present to Congress at its next session a matured view of the whole subject, and to endeavor to define, approximately at least, and according to my own convictions, what appropriations of this nature by the General Government the great interests of the United States require, and the constitution will admit and sanction, in case no substitute should be devised capable of reconciling difficulties both of constitutionality and expediency.

In the absence of the requisite means and time for duly considering the whole subject at the present, and discussing such possible substitute, it becomes necessary to return the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, and for the reasons thus briefly submitted to the consideration of Congress to withhold from it my approval.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, D. C., April 4, 1854.

The Fire Department in Paris.

The fire department in Paris is, in every sense of the word, a military organization. The members are enlisted like soldiers, have pay, rations and barracks, like the *gendarmerie*, or municipal guard, and are subject to constant discipline. They are required to be temperate, and to know how to read and write. The officers and men are uniformed, and subjected to the same rules as in the army; every movement is by order from the officers, and the men on duty at a fire are under the same discipline as soldiers on a field of battle, and any neglect or disobedience of orders is punished the same.

"Immediately on their arrival at a fire, they are absolute masters of the locality; all objects of value remain at their disposition and under their charge. They are furnished with a great variety of apparatus. The pump, or what would be called the engine in this country, is essentially the same as that in use here. The entire corps is composed of 623 sous officers, corporals and soldiers—five captains, four lieutenants, five sous lieutenants, one treasurer, two surgeons, and two adjutants.

"These 623 men are divided into four companies, placed at four cardinal points of the capital.—There are in Paris thirty-eight posts, including four barracks, fifteen theatres, and the quarters of the staff. Each post is furnished with an armed pump, hose, &c. Those of the barracks have seven or eight pumps, and of the staff as many. Each post is composed of three men, sufficient to draw the pump and its apparatus, and to put it working, and in taking bystanders to work it until other soldiers arrive.

The captain receives per year - - -	2,500 francs.
Lieutenant receives per year - - -	1,500 francs.
Sous do. receives per year - - - -	1.300 francs.
Sapeur (firemen) receives per year - -	475 francs.

"The pay cited above for the *sapeur*, means the expense of each man. Being a soldier, he has rations, barracks, &c.; but his actual pay is about four dollars per month. It must be remembered that in France labor and wages of all kinds are forty or fifty per cent. lower than in this country. In Paris very strict laws are enforced with regard to the construction of buildings. Every stove-pipe, every chimney has to be arranged according to the laws of safety. All constructions in the city are constantly under the inspection of government officials; and this caution together with their fine corps of firemen, account for the little destruction of property by fire in that city."

COUNT CASIMIR BATHIANY, the Canada reports, died in Paris on the 17th of July. He was a brilliant and accomplished member of one of the oldest and most noble Hungarian families. Although trained in European court society and educated in the school of aristocratic exclusion, he was, for a long time, an active friend of the people in his native country.—But he never sided with any open revolutionary movement, until 1849, when he was made head of the department of Foreign Affairs in Kossuth's government. He shared in the calamities of the organization and was, along with Kossuth, a captive in Turkey. Since his liberation he has resided in Paris, and has only been heard of once or twice, in controversies respecting the honesty or capacity of his former associate and leader, Kossuth, of both of which he has expressed doubts.

M. Louis Neyret, manager of a private telegraph company at Marseilles, has been condemned to a fine of 500f. and a month's imprisonment, for transmitting false news relative to the war.

Robert Burns!

We take the following from the travelling correspondence of the Boston Post. It is refreshing, amid the toiling and moiling of this working day world, to turn aside from the strife of politics and the turmoil of elections to linger, even in imagination, amid the scenes which have been consecrated by the footsteps of genius, and to revive the memories embalmed in the immortal verses of the "Peasant Bard," who, with all his faults and failings, was a glorious MAN "for a' that:"

We left Glasgow on a charming day to visit Ayr, to have a talk with the "auld bodies" about Robert Burns, whom the people here always call Robin. We went over all the places he wrote about; crossed the "twa brigs;" saw the ale house, an ale house still, where Souter Johnny and the landlady entertained Tam O'Shanter so well that he made it altogether too late before he started for home and his Kate; visited the kirk where he saw the witches who gave him such chase, putting "Maggie" to her greatest speed; and saw the beautiful monument which has been erected to his memory near his favorite river Doon—the first one that was built having been entirely carried off piecemeal by visitors, if you can conceive of such sacrilege. The kirk is now a ruin, the corners having been taken away for memorials, bit by bit, as far up as one's arm could reach. What is left is carefully taken care of, and the tombstone, a copy of that erected by Burns to his father and mother, is kept quite perfect.

We went into the cottage where the poet was born. Humble enough it was then, consisting of but two rooms with stone floors, but now a spacious saloon for visitors has been built on one part of it, and an ale house on the other. The sister of the poet is still alive. We passed the neat little cottage where she lives with her daughters; but did not call, as many visitors do, thinking we had no right to take up her time just out of curiosity. Three sons of Burns are also living—one having a situation under government, and the two others are in the army. They are very proud of their father, and visit Ayr whenever they have opportunity.

Burns' monument stands in the midst of a flower garden, handsomely laid out and finely taken care of. The lower portion of the monument forms quite a good sized room, in which, in a glass case, are the bibles given to Highland Mary, when Burns parted from her for the last time, with a quotation from scripture written in both by himself, with his name and mason's mark. Among the mementoes is a lock of Mary's hair. I was so much pleased with all that I saw, and my recollections of Burns were so vivified, that I could not help making up some rhyme which, as T—— has thought them worth copying, and has written them off for me, I send them for your especial use as a memento of the bard:—

A VISIT TO THE BANKS OF THE DOON.

Oh bonny Robin, Robin Burns!
How have my footsteps traced
With sweet sad pleasure, each fair spot
Thy rustic muse hath graced.

I've walked beneath the humble roof
Where thy first breath was drawn;
Where, midst rude sports and ruder toils,
Was spent thy life's young morn.

And that sad relic, too, I've seen;
Prize to thy heart so dear;
That single, golden, curly lock
Of thy sweet Mary's hair.

I've been across the "twa stane bridgs,"
Which once in olden time
O'er Ayr's broad stream held dispute high,
Unheard by ears save thine.

I've seen the spot where all too late,
At night, mid storm and rain,
Bold Tam O'Shanter started forth
His distant home to gain.

Through that same window have I gazed,
Where, drawn by mirth's loud din,
He dared unholy sights to see
That holy kirk within.

I've run with him that fearful race;
O'er that swift streamlet pass'd;
Where "Maggie" met the cruel loss
Which saved poor Tam at last.

And I have heard thy murmurs sweet
Oh bonnie, bonnie Doon!
And trod upon the fresh green banks
Which makes thy beauty's crown.

The "flowering thorn" still scents the vale;
The "warbling birds" are there;
But where art thou, the life and soul
Of all these scenes so fair!

'Tis very strange! Thou art not dead,
Oh wondrous poet, Burns!
I'm meeting thee in every place
To which my footstep turns.

Thou breath'st in all! thou liv'st in all!
And, with familiar tone,
Men speak of Robin's gifts and flaws;
Where, then, has Robin gone?

Ah! he grew weary of the world;
His earthly robe of care,
Or 'twas too heavy for his soul,
Or he knew not to wear;

And so it was removed; and he,
Freed from its dragging train,
Unseen, pervades each spot, and lives
In each loved haunt again.

And in his lighter, purer guise,
Forgets past want and woe;
And sees around his honest verse,
Fame's brightest flowrets grow.

Oh bonny Robin, Robin Burns!
Long shall the banks of Ayr,
And rippling Doon, proclaim to all
Thou still art living there.

July 1, 1854.

Fatal Affray at a Hotel.

NEW YORK, August 2.—An affray with Bowie knives took place last night at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, between Dr. Graham, a Southerner, and a Californian named Lawrie. The rencontre resulted in the death of the Californian, he having lingered but an hour. Both gentlemen have families, who were boarding at the hotel.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The murder at the St. Nicholas Hotel was committed by Dr. R. M. Graham, of New Orleans. Col. Loring of California, was his victim. The former was drunk and making a noise in one of the corridors. Mr. Loring requested him to desist as it annoyed his wife. Dr. Graham continued his conduct, when Col. Loring came out and requested him to desist the socond time. Dr. Graham turned upon him, drew his sword from his cane, and plunged it into him, and he died almost instantly.

An inquest was held this evening on the body of Col. Loring, and one of the hotel servants who witnessed the affair testified that the deceased struck the prisoner, when the latter raised his cane, and the deceased seized it. The sheathe came off and the prisoner ran the sword into him.

The coroner's jury in the case of Loring returned a verdict that he came to his death by a wound inflicted on his person by means of a sword cane in the hands of Robert M. Graham. Graham was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

The steamship Hermann arrived at New York at noon from Bremen, via Southampton. Her news is not as late as that brought by the Canada.

Another excessively hot day—thermometer at one o'clock 96. There is no abatement in the ravages of the cholera.

The steamship Indiana arrived last evening, with Havre dates to the 16th ult.

Gen. Barandia, minister from Honduras to the United States, is lying dangerously ill. He is not expected to live.

The flour and grain market opened this morning dull and depressed. Stocks inactive.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The steamship Black Warrior has arrived, with later dates from Havana.

The political news is not important. The Havana papers studiously conceal from their readers the true state of the insurrection in Spain.

The yellow fever was abating.

There were but few American vessels in port when the Black Warrior left. Freights low.

Resignation of Judge Settle.

We learn that Gov. Reid has notified the Council of State to meet in this City on Thursday the 17th of the month, to fill the vacancy on the Superior Court Bench occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Settle.

Judge Settle was called to the Bench in 1832. His service has been long, laborious and most useful. He has shown himself a learned and upright Judge; and will carry with him into his retirement the sincere wishes of all that the evening of his days may be as calm and happy as his morning and noonday have been fruitful of pure intentions and honorable and worthy deeds.—*Standard.*

There are said to be in Virginia three hundred and fifty organized lodges of the "Know Nothing order."

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC!!

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Doubtful Position of Austria and Prussia—Another Turkish Victory reported—Triumph of Spanish Revolutionists.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The U. S. mail steamer Atlantic arrived at this port at 8 o'clock last evening, after a passage of 10 days and 18 hours, with four days later intelligence from Europe. Her dates from Liverpool are to July 26.

The Europa arrived out on the 23d.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—There is but little news from the seat of war. Everything is in suspense, awaiting the action of Austria and Prussia.—The latter, it is said, more than ever, holds aloof from the Western Powers, and exhibits a decided disposition to favor Russia.

The fleets and armies remain as at last advices. Another battle is reported at Giurgevo. The Turks claim the victory, but as there are no details, the facts cannot be ascertained.

The Anglo-French troops have not thus far taken part in any engagement with the enemy.

The Russians are determined to hold the Principalities, and Prince Gortschakoff has announced his intention of defending Moldavia and Wallachia with 200,000 men.

Telegraphic dispatches at London announce the entry of the Austrian troops into Wallachia.

There is nothing new from the Baltic. It has been determined, when the French land forces arrive, to take possession of Aland Island, with a view of inducing Sweden to join the Western Powers.

The German Diet had unanimously acceded to the Austro-Prussian treaty.

The Greeks had attempted to assassinate Lord Raglan.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.—The Spanish revolutionists have achieved a complete triumph. The new Rivas ministry had resigned, and the Queen besought Espartero to form a new government.

Queen Christina had fled with her minions to France. Her Palace at Madrid was sacked, and the people demanded her head.

All the principal cities of Spain have joined the revolutionary movement.

Advices from Madrid to 29th ult. state that the city was quiet, although covered with barricades. The Junta, distrusting the Queen's promises had resolved to hold its own until the arrival of Espartero and the arming of the National Guards. O'Donnel was expected with the troops of General Blazer, who had joined him.

Later from Havana.

MOBILE, Aug. 2.—The United States mail steam ship *Cahawba* has arrived from New York *via* Havana which latter port she left on the 31st ult.

A thousand troops had arrived recently in Havana and the steamers *Isabella* and *Colon* were daily expected with fifteen hundred more. Havana was less sickly than it had been.

Failure in New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 1.—Mesrs Gilbert, Coe & Johnson, bankers and commission stock brokers, of 30 Exchange Place and 41 William-street, have suspended payment. They declare their ability, however, to meet all their liabilities.

The Queen of Spain and her Court.

The commencement of her unpopularity was unquestionably her licentious life. Although the world has obtained some inkling of her improprieties through newspapers and other channels, it has yet no idea to what extent they have been carried; but in Spain it is well known to everbody. I do not echo mere gossip, or untrustworthy reports, when I tell you that the excesses that have been shared in by the Queen of Spain find no parallel except in the annals of the Orleans Regency and of the region of the Fifteenth Louis. To gratify her vicious propensities, the daughter of Ferdinand VII, (well worthy of her sire,) has not scrupled to associate herself with men and women of low birth and station, whose companionship alone is dirgraceful to one in her exalted position. In a small capital like Madrid, containing an idle and scandal-loving population, everything becomes known. It would not appear, indeed, as if very great precautions were taken to conceal conduct which the Queen ought to have known would sink her fathoms deep in her subjects' estimation; for it is to be observed, and history shows it, that Spaniards, however great the misgovernment they have submitted to, have never patiently tolerated profligacy on the part of the females of the royal family. Or do they now. Sullen silence on the part of the people, when her Majesty drives abroad, and a resolute holding aloof on the part of the more respectable portion of the aristocracy, sufficiently mark the nation's disesteem.

When first this unfortunate Princess abandoned the limits of propriety, the disorder of her conduct was flagrant, within the last two years, or thereabout, she has attached herself to one favorite, who has assumed great ascendancy over her, and whose ambitious aspiration, real or rumored, have more than excited public indignation. Considering her mother's shameful neglect of her education, and the disastrous marriage into which she was ensnared by the vilest intrigues, the Spanish nation might perhaps have been disposed to close its eyes, to a certain extent, to this *liaison*, had it been conducted with decorum, and had the object of her Majesty's preference kept strictly aloof from politics. Neither of these two conditions have been observed, and, in the last respect especially, great offence have been given. I have already remarked that here everything gets known. Many things are doubtless exagerated, many false reports spread, but these pass away and are forgotten, while truth remains. It is true, and undeniably true, that a young cavalry officer of the name of Arana is all-powerful at court, where he has introduced a number of his own friends, and established a sort of *coteire* or *camarilla*, that surrounds and influences the Queen. It is true that applicants for court favor know no other channel by which to obtain their wishes than that of this young man; that aspirants to power,—I mean to the highest offices of State, to the ministry and the presidency of the council—do not scruple (such is the corruption of this country and the vileness of its public men) to seek his society, to flatter him, and to make him their intimate companion, and continually to show themselves with him in public places; and that some of the ministers now in power do not think it beneath their personal dignity, or that of their office, to retain places by deferring to this person, and to avail themselves of his influence and intercession to carry, in high quarters, points which they otherwise might have to abandon. The ascendency acquired by this favorite over his sovereign is highly perilous, and may ultimately prove fatal to the Bourbon dynasty in Spain.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

MORMAN POLYGAMY.—Mr. Ferris, a new Mormon Historian, says that polygamy is introducing a new style of building at Salt Lake City. A man with half a dozen wives builds, if he can, a long, low dwelling, having six entrances from the outside; and when he takes a new wife, if able to do se, adds another apartment. The object is to keep the women and babies, as much as possible, apart, and prevent those terrible cat-fights which sometimes occur, with all the accompaniments of Billingsgate, torn caps, and broken broomsticks. As the 'divine institution' extends, these buildings increase, and in a few years the city will look like a collection of barracks for the accommodation of soldiers. Some have separate buildings in parts of the city remote from each other, and others have farm houses, and the wives are thus kept seperate, the husband between them all. The question of "sealing" the wives of absent missionaries to "Saints." at home is now being discussed.—There are a number of cases in which a man has taken a widow and her two daughters. There are also instances of the neice being sealed to the uncle, and they excite no more attention than an ordinary case. There has been some talk of going beyond this, and allowing the father to seal his own daughter to himself.

The effect of the Mormon polygamy upon population is decidedly deleterious. The children are subject, to a frightful degree, to sickness and mortality, the combined result of the gross sensuality of the parents and want of care toward their offspring. The system of divorce is so managed that females pass very readily from one hand to another, and travel the entire round of the community. We are not surprised at the statement of Mr. Ferris, that "a wife in Utah cannot live out half her days."

The following was written about the boots of a fop:

Your boots, my friend unlike to mine,
With polish lustre brightly shine;
Had you bestowed such careful pains
To gloss the dullness of your brains,
It would not then by all be said,
"How much his feet eclipse his head!"

THE WARD JURYMEN.—The Danville Tribune has been permitted to make an extract from a letter dated Elizabethtown, July 11th.

This week has been the chancery term of our court. The Grand Jury have found a true bill for perjury against four of the Ward jurymen, and they are held to bail in $1,000 each to appear at the next circuit Court. They would have got several others it is said, but they could not get the sheriff to bring up the witnesses. This may lead to a discovery of the whole affair.

DIED,

In Russell county, Alabama, on the 28th ultimo, Mrs. CHARLOTTE HOOPER, relict of the late ARCHIBALD M. HOOPER, Esq., aged 68 years. There are many in Wilmington who will hear of this event with pain, as her friends are numerous. She was a lady of rare intellectual endowments amiable in manners and disposition, and possessed of great benevolence of heart. For several days immediately preceding her death she suffered but little physical pain—and during all her illness her mind was peaceful and resigned, and reposed itself exclusively on the merits of the Savior.

In Clinton, on the 2d instant, ELIZA JANE, aged 2 years, infant daughter of Bold R and Sophia A. Hood.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 3.—Bacon 9@10; Beeswax 24@25; Coffee—Rio 13@14, Laguyra 00@14, St. Domingo 00@00; Cotton—Fair to good 00@9, Ordinary to mid. 8@8½; Feathers 40@45; Flour—Superfine $7 75@0 00, Fine 7 50@0 00, Scratched 7 25@0 00; Grain—Corn 1 25@0 00, Wheat 0 00@0 00, Oats 55@00, Peas 1 20@1 30, Rye 1 10@1 15; Lard 10@11; Salt—Liverpool (sack) 0 00@2 00 Alum (bu.) 0 00@0 00.

Cotton—No change.

Corn—The market is settled down to $1 25 ℔ bushel; receipts fully up to demand.

Flour—Market quite firm.

N. C. Corn Whiskey has become scarce, and would command more than present quotations.—*Obs.*

WASHINGTON, (N. C.,) August 1.—Naval Stores—Sales yesterday of old dip Turpentine at $3 30 and of Tar at $3, usual inspection. We doubt, however, if the advance in either article can be sustained, should any quantity come in. Sales of rosin since our last at $1 to 1 10 as in order. No sales of Spirits Turpentine to report, holders asking 43c and buyers offering but 41c ℔ gallon. Grain—Corn continues to arrive slowly, and finds ready sale at 75c ℔ bushel, it is still wanted. Wheat of the new crop has been sold to a considerable extent at $1 25 ℔ bushel of 60 lbs. deliverable in Hyde county on board vessel

BOSTON, Aug 2.—Naval Stores.—In Spirits Turpentine the sales have been confined to small lots at 48c ℔ gal, cash. Tar is quiet. Small sales at 4 25@$4 50 ℔ bbl, cash and 6 mos. Rosin is quiet. Sales of 100 bbls common, in good shipping order, at $2; some No 2 at $2@$2 25; and No 1 at $3 5@$3 75 ℔ bbl. In Pitch small sales at $2 50@$2 62½ ℔ bbl, cash and 6 mos.

Rice.—Steady sales at 4¼@4¾c ℔ lb, 6 mos. By auction, 55 casks Carolina, 10 sold at 3 75@$3 80 ℔ 100 lbs, cash.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—[3 previous days]—Naval Stores—